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Daily Report

China

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General

Foreign Ministry Criticizes Foreign News Report
HK0307091489 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
2 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman described a foreign news report as "sheer fabrication" in response to a question here today.

The question was: "It has been reported by a foreign news agency that, when meeting with the Soviet ambassador to China on 12 June, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said that China expected to lose aid, loans, and technology from the West and asked if the Soviet Union could fill the gap. Could you please confirm this?"

The Foreign Ministry spokesman answered: "What was reported by this foreign news agency was sheer fabrication."

Rumor on PRC Leaders' Foreign Bank Accounts Refuted
OW3006233089 Beijing *XINHUA* in English
1427 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—The HONG KONG TIMES published a news story sent by the American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) on June 25, which quoted a report in the British SUNDAY EXPRESS as saying "China's top hardline leaders spirited a 50 million pounds fortune" and deposited it in "numbered Swiss accounts, in accounts with false names in Hong Kong or scattered around the world," and were ready to "flee the country" on "a Chinese Air Force transport plane".

Leaders of the Bank of China and relevant departments pointed out that it is really mean and disgusting for the SUNDAY EXPRESS and UPI to fabricate and spread such an absurd rumor.

According to leaders of relevant departments, the Bank of China recently has not dispatched such an amount of money, neither has it been interviewed in any form by any reporters, either Chinese or foreign. The British SUNDAY EXPRESS sensationalized fabricated such a huge figure as "50 million pounds" and said the money was for top Chinese leaders, including "supreme leader Deng Xiaoping, Premier Li Peng and President Yang Shangkun" to "flee the country".

The leaders said that to create such a rumour is too foolish and too ridiculous. Yet they attributed the rumor to concocted sources such as "a top Chinese bank official" and "another source in China", saying "a Chinese Air Force transport plane was put on 24-hour standby and a flight of MiG 21 jet fighters was ready to provide protection."

Relevant personages here pointed out: Recently, Western and Hong Kong news media, taking advantage of the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion in China, have fabricated large quantity of rumors aimed at creating confusion and poisoning people's minds, and set off an anti-China campaign. "Now that the Chinese Government has checked the turmoil and quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion, what are the SUNDAY EXPRESS and UPI up to in continuing to fabricate such groundless rumors?" they asked.

China Unafraid of Sanctions, Scientist Says
OW3006174589 Tokyo *KYODO* in English
0906 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Singapore, June 30 KYODO—A visiting prominent Chinese scientist said Friday that economic sanctions from the United States or Europe would not have a dramatic impact on China's economic progress.

While it would slow down economic development, the nation's people are not afraid, said Prof. Zhao Kegong, president of China's National Institute of Meteorology.

"We survived the 1950, 1960 and 1970, even without foreign aid," Zhao said. "We depended on our own strength to meet our needs."

"Of course," Zhao added "The open-door policy brought a lot of benefits for us in terms of the flow of scientific knowledge. A slowdown in the economy could be expected if sanctions were imposed on China."

Zhao was in Singapore to prepare for an international symposium about standards and applications of testing and measuring in the year 2000, which his institute will host in Singapore in August.

Foreign Parties Hail Jiang as General Secretary
OW3006145289 Beijing *XINHUA* in English
1412 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—Foreign parties, a revolutionary vanguard and liberation movement have sent messages of greetings to Jiang Zemin upon his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

In his message June 27, Elamakulam Manakkal Sankaran Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), said "I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), extend warm congratulations to you on your taking office of the CPC Central Committee general secretary."

"My party central committee", Namboodiripad said, "wish you will fulfill outstandingly all important tasks you have taken."

"We believe that the fraternal relations between our two parties will be continuously developed and consolidated," the party general secretary said.

Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, said in his message on June 28 that "on the occasion of your election of the CPC Central Committee general secretary, I extend my heartfelt and warm congratulations and my best wishes to you. I wish you good health and success in the important mission you have taken."

The secretary wished the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries will be developed continuously.

Didier Ratsiraka, Madagascan president and general secretary of the Vanguard of the Madagascan Revolution, said in his message today that he, on behalf of the Madagascan people, the Madagascan revolutionary political power and the Madagascan Revolutionary Vanguard and in his own name as well, extended warm congratulations to Jiang Zemin. "I believe", the president said, "the relations of friendship and cooperation between Madagascar and China will be further developed in the common interests of our two peoples and two parties."

A message sent to Jiang Zemin on June 28 by the Central Committee of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe said "we are willing to adopt a common action continuously to consolidate and strengthen the fraternal friendship between us."

The message said "such a friendship links us with the human peace and the cause of justice and social progress."

UNDP Approves New Population Program for China
OW0207012189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0005 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] United Nations, July 1 (XINHUA)—The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved a five-year population programme in the amount of 57 million U.S. dollars to assist China in achieving its population and development objectives.

The new assistance programme (1990-1994), proposed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was approved by the UNDP 48-member governing council at its 36th session which opened on June 5 and closed early this morning.

Under the programme, the new assistance will focus on the local production of modern, safe and effective temporary contraceptives, the extension of maternal and child health and family planning services in China, the development of special projects to improve the lives and

status of women, and the strengthening of information, education and communication activities as well as contraceptive and demographic research.

This is UNFPA's third population programme in China. The UNFPA assistance to China started in 1979. The last assistance programme (1985-1989), in the amount of 50 million U.S. dollars, was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1984.

China, the world's most populous country, has been pursuing a family planning programme since 1953.

In 1979, the Chinese Government adopted a population policy of promoting late marriage, the one-child family and intervals between births.

As a result, the annual rate of population growth declined from 2.20 percent during the 1970-1975 period to 1.23 percent during the 1980-1985 period.

Moreover, the rate of natural population increase declined from 21.9 per 1,000 to 12.3 per 1,000. However, that rate has started to climb again in recent years. According to forecasts, the country's population may reach 1.27 billion by the year 2000.

The UNDP Governing Council also approved yesterday 12 other population programmes to assist the governments of Algeria, Nicaragua, the Phillipines, Zimbabwe and eight other countries in implementing their own national population programmes.

Preparations Made for Astronautical Conference
OW0307004389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1423 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing July 1 (XINHUA)—Preparations are well under way for the 40th conference of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) to be held between October 7 and 14 in Beijing, a spokesman from the China Society of Astronautics said today.

Entrusted by the IAF, the China Society of Astronautics, China Great Wall Industry Corporation, China Association for Science and Technology and relevant units of Beijing Municipality have since last year got everything ready for the conference including the meeting hall, accommodations, recreational activities, sight-seeing and transportation.

Everything has been done according to contracts, the spokesman said.

The conference can be held surely as scheduled, he added.

Founded in 1950, the IAF now has 103 members from 38 countries.

The IAF holds a conference every year in one member country.

United States & Canada

Li Peng Explains 'Lenient' Punishment Policy
HK0307090489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met visiting Chinese-American Daniel K. Wong at Ziguang Hall in Zhongnanhai today.

Dr Wong, 47, was twice elected mayor of Cerritos City in the United States and three times as a city council member. Requested by the guest, Li Peng explained the policies of the Chinese Communist Party and Government on stopping the turmoils in China and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

"We shall strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions," Li said. "We shall strike and punish those who engineered and commanded the turmoil and rebellion, both in front and behind the scenes; those who collaborated with anti-China forces abroad in an attempt to subvert China's socialist system; those who engaged in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing; and particularly those ex-convicts who continued to do evil."

To punish these people, he added, is in line with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. "And this is China's internal affair."

Li said that the Chinese Party and Government had repeatedly stated that they will take a lenient policy toward those students who took part in demonstrations, sit-ins, and fastings, and even those who had made extremist statements and done extremist things so long as they did not violate the criminal law. "although we are not in favor of their way of doing things."

"We hope they will make an earnest review and learn a lesson from the past," the premier said.

Speaking of Chinese students studying abroad who made extremist statements, the Chinese premier said they did so because they were misled by foreign mass media and unaware of the truth. "I believe they will gradually change their viewpoint once they become aware of the truth," Li Peng said, adding that the party and government are still expecting them, as always, to come back after they finish their studies and make their contributions to China's modernization.

Commenting on foreigners' misunderstanding and criticism of China's quelling the rebellion, Li Peng said that except those who are biased against China, most of them were deceived by mass media and ignorant about China's actual conditions. "I believe that this situation will also change gradually," he said.

At the end of the meeting, Li noted: "China is a country with 1.1 billion people. As long as China's political situation is stable, its economy developing, and the leading core of the party united, our country has a bright future."

Liao Hui, director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, was present at the meeting.

On 29 June, Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met with Wong and had a friendly conversation with him.

'Had To Use Real Bullets'
HK0307021189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 3 Jul 89 p 1

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng has told an American visitor Chinese troops had to use real bullets when firing on pro-democracy protesters in Beijing because the security forces had insufficient teargas, no rubber bullets and no hydrants for water cannons.

Mr Daniel Wong, a Chinese-American local government official from California, said yesterday the premier had insisted the soldiers "did not want any bloodshed, they wanted peace, they knew the students' intentions were good".

Faced with a deteriorating situation, however, with people stealing weapons, soldiers being beaten up and some killed, the security forces had to take action against what he called the "bad people mixed up with the good."

Mr Li, bitterly attacked abroad for supporting the crackdown, said the protests on Tiananmen Square were the first of their kind in 40 years of communist rule. "We were not prepared."

Mr Wong, a former mayor of Cerritos, California, quoted him as saying that when the security forces tried some of their small supply of teargas, it was ineffective.

Mr Li said the army had no rubber bullets and that there was no hydrant around Tiananmen Square with enough pressure for water cannons.

"Our police force is not trained for riots like in some other countries," Mr Li was quoted as saying, citing South Korea and the United States as examples.

However, eyewitnesses in Beijing have told THE HONGKONG STANDARD that eight big cylindrical tanks, each several metres long, of teargas had been towed into Beijing shortly before the martial law was imposed on May 19.

Moreover, a Hong Kong journalist was injured in the forehead by a plastic bullet by troops clearing Chang'an Avenue shortly after midnight on June 3.

The journalist said plastic bullets were used for a short while. The soldiers later fired real bullet.

Also according to (a) Chinese military source, there is a special anti-riot unit under the armed police force equipped with various sorts of state-of-the-art weapons.

In that pre-dawn operation, students and foreign journalists said they saw students machine-gunned and crushed by tanks and armoured carriers.

Officers of the martial law enforcement troops initially denied having opened fire on students, but later said they had fired warning shots at "snipers".

Chinese authorities claimed over 200 civilians including 36 students were killed in the bloody suppression by troops with tanks, together with dozens of soldiers and police.

Foreign estimates of civilian deaths, based on eyewitness accounts and diplomats' reports, vary from many hundreds to several thousands.

A Beijing Higher Education Bureau official, quoted by PEOPLE'S DAILY said the 36 students killed were from 20 different universities and colleges. They did not die on the square, but in four different parts of the capital.

He said many of the students, who were killed in the areas of Muxidi, Xidan, Nanchizhi and Zhushikou, had not heeded repeated warnings about going out.

The students had participated in the "riots" and some of them carried membership cards of different banned student and workers groups set up on Tiananmen Square during the 50-day protest.

He said some were killed "when watching people stopping military vehicles" and a few were killed by "mistake".

The official said that among the 36, six were from the People's University of China, three from Qinghua University, three from Beijing University of Science and Technology, and the rest from 17 other universities and colleges including Beijing University and Beijing Normal University.

Voice of America 'Confuses Black and White'
OW0307155089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1501 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)—The Voice of America (VOA) broadcast another report today that confused black and white, arousing strong resentment and indignation here, according to Chinese sources.

Quoting an official from the U.S. Embassy in China, VOA said that evidence had been collected to show that the Chinese troops had deliberately fired at the foreign diplomats compound last month. It also said that it was an elaborately planned incident instead of an act of the army out of sheer impulse as China had claimed.

Sources here said VOA told a lie once again.

The Chinese sources said that the fact is when martial law troops were marching from the east to the west and approaching the flyover at Jianguomen at about 10:00 on the morning of June 7, they were fired at from two directions, one from a diplomats apartment building and the other from the southern side of the boulevard. One man was killed and two others were wounded on the spot. The troops were forced to fire back and besieged the diplomats compound for some time. They withdrew pretty soon. The Chinese media reported the incident on the same day.

The sources pointed out the fact that snipers in a diplomats apartment building and a building on the opposite side of the street fired at the marching Chinese troops simultaneously proved the attack had been elaborately planned. It can be easily concluded the sniper in the diplomats apartment building was either a resident or a russia who was hiding there. However, in its report, VOA avoided mentioning the fact, especially the fact that somebody fired shots at Chinese troops from the diplomats apartment building, instead it said the incident was "elaborately plotted" by Chinese troops, doesn't this prove VOA is diffident?

Since VOA has gathered enough evidence as it claimed, then why does it not bring such evidence to the public, sources said.

The martial law troops encountered an unexpected attack and suffered casualties. Under such circumstance, they certainly have the right to fire in self-defence at the direction from where the sniper's shots came.

China has never said that the counter-attack by the martial law troops was "out of sheer impulse," the sources said.

The sources here said that China is no longer a vassal of any foreign power but a sovereign state. It will not buy your stuff of power politics, the sources noted.

The sources here condemned VOA for going too far in interference in China's internal affairs in the past few months and urged it to restrain itself.

30 Armed Soldiers Posted at U.S. Embassy
HK0107081289 Hong Kong AFP in English
0812 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (AFP)—At least 30 armed and helmeted Chinese soldiers were posted Saturday outside the U.S. Embassy here, where China's best known dissident Fang Lizhi has taken refuge, witnesses said.

The soldiers, carrying AK-47 rifles, were outside the residence of Ambassador James Lilley, the U.S. consulate office and the chancery, which are about 500 metres (yards) away from each other, they said.

Some of the soldiers withdrew later, leaving a group of 15 guarding the buildings, the witnesses said.

They added that there were no crowds outside the consulate, where hundreds of people had queued up to apply for visas for the past two weeks.

A reception was taking place at the chancery office to celebrate the American Independence Day, which falls on July 4, they said, adding that guests were seen talking to some of the armed soldiers.

The armed policemen usually posted outside the embassy were not seen, but other foreign embassies were guarded as usual by two armed policemen.

Mr Fang and his wife, who are wanted by the authorities, sought protection inside the U.S. Embassy on June 5, one day after the military crackdown of the student-led pro-democracy protests.

It was the first time that such a large number of troops was seen outside the U.S. Embassy buildings since the crackdown.

U.S. Professor Says Sheltering Fang Illegal
OW0207090389 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 1 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a report by RENMIN RIBAO'S United Nations reporter, (Alfred Rubin), an international law professor at (Taft) College in the United States, contributed an article to the 28 June issue of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. He held that the U.S. Embassy in China, by sheltering Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian, interfered in the internal affairs of China and violated the international law.

The article took note of the assertion made by President Bush at the 8 June press conference. He said providing shelter to Fang Lizhi and his wife Li Shuxian by the U.S. Embassy in China was legal because Mr Fang's life was threatened. The interpretation is erroneous. The article said: Both the People's Republic of China and the

United States are signatories to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. According to this convention, only diplomatic personnel and their dependents enjoy diplomatic immunity. Nondiplomatic personnel who are employed by diplomatic missions can enjoy the right of diplomatic immunity only if the host country acknowledges that right. However, Fang Lizhi does not fall into this category of employees.

Soviet Union

Wang Zhongyu Meets With Soviet Economic Team
SK0307062589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Summary from poor reception] "On the morning of 30 June, Wang Zhongyu, governor of the provincial government, met with a delegation of Soviet economists and technicians headed by (Geleweisi Linya), vice chairman of the Irkutsk City Executive Committee.

"Governor Wang Zhongyu expressed his welcome to the Soviet guests and also introduced the situation of the province's economic development to them. He hoped that the two countries would further strengthen their friendship and cooperation ties.

"The delegation is visiting our province at the invitation of the Jilin Provincial International Economic and Technological Corporation. Both sides held friendly talks on developing economic and cooperation ties." Based on the principle of equality and mutual benefits, the guests and hosts signed an agreement on founding a corporation with joint investments from the Irkutsk City Executive Committee and the Jilin Provincial International Economic and Technological Corporation, a contract on which our province undertakes the construction of private houses in the Soviet Union, and a protocol on developing barter trade.

Northeast Asia

Japanese Reporter Warned on Martial Law Violation
OW0107063989 Tokyo KYODO in English
0550 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 KYODO—Chinese security authorities have warned a reporter of the ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper he has violated the martial law, the local bureau of the major Japanese daily said Saturday.

State security officials called up Hiroshi Tamura and demanded he explain about a recent interview with a leader of the banned United Association of Beijing Universities, the bureau said.

The officials said the detained student leader had confessed he had the contact with Tamura, and handed him documents in violation of martial law, it said.

When Tamura declined to comply, the officials then threatened to invoke martial law, it said.

Tamura resisted and eventually, the Chinese officials pardoned Tamura's case after saying they took into consideration of Japan-China relations and requesting the bureau follow Chinese regulations, it said.

Japanese Business Leader Cited on Economic Ties
OW0207182089 Beijing in Japanese to Japan
1430 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Japan-China economic relations should overcome present trials, said a Japanese business leader. In his article carried in the 22 June edition of weekly KYOMU RENRAKU, Japan-China Economic and Trade Center President Yoshikawa said the following:

Japanese traders have built present economic relations with China after a long period of efforts. Japan-China economic relations are the fruit of many people's cooperation in Japan and China, and a valuable property of the two countries. Japan-China trade, which has been carried out for decades, should overcome present trials. China proclaimed martial law in Beijing for the first time since it was founded and this is unprecedented. However, this is an issue of China's internal affairs. Our trade with China should continue in the future. China has a large potential and is important as a neighbor of Japan and to the stability of Asia. Japan-China relations cannot be compared with Japan's relations with European nations and the United States. Japan-China economic relations are so firm that they cannot be cut off. Therefore, we must continue working from a long-term viewpoint without being at a loss about the temporary situation in China.

World Youth, Students Festival Opens in DPRK
OW0307050789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0748 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (XINHUA)—The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened here today at the May Day Stadium.

Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), delivered a speech of congratulation "Youth and Students, Be Pioneers of the Times" at the opening ceremony of the festival here this evening.

He called on the young people and students to find the worth of life in the sacred struggle for their countries, their nations and the common prosperity of mankind, and see that their ideals come true through this struggle.

The ceremony was attended by more than 20,000 representatives of youth and students from 170 countries, as well as delegations or delegates from international and regional organizations, including the Chinese Youth Delegation led by Li Keqiang, secretary of Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

Also present on the occasion was a woman delegate of "the National Council of Student Representatives" (Chontaeuyop) of South Korea who entered the meeting-place with a Chontaeuyop flag in her hand amid an enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

The monument to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was unveiled with a due ceremony today in the May Day Stadium at the Rungnado Recreation Park.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Thai Official Says Beijing Back to 'Normal'
OW0107113889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0613 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 1 (XINHUA)—Thai students are planning to go back to Beijing, China, to continue their studies, according to the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Prachyadawi Tawedikun was quoted by the "BANGKOK POST" as saying Friday that the situation in Beijing has returned to normal and Thai students can now return to their universities there.

He quoted the Thai Embassy in Beijing as reporting that all universities have reopened and some foreign students have already returned to the Chinese capital, including four Thai students.

However, the deputy spokesman warned that Thai students must observe the laws, regulations and rules of the universities and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of China.

West Europe

British Foreign Secretary Departs for Hong Kong
OW0207010489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0011 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] London, July 1 (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe left here today on a three-day visit to Hong Kong, where he is expected to deliver a major speech to spell out Britain's policy on Hong Kong.

During his visit, Howe reportedly will reaffirm Britain's commitment to the future of Hong Kong, over which China will restore its exercise of sovereignty in 1997 under the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong.

British newspapers said Howe is likely to face mass demonstrations because his government refuses to give 3.25 million Hong Kong residents the right to live in Britain.

But sources agreed that Howe has no intention to yield ground on the issue and is not expected to announce any major relaxation of immigration rules.

In a report on Hong Kong published yesterday, the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs supported the government's stance on refusing Hong Kong citizens the right to live in Britain.

"Despite the understandable concerns of the people of Hong Kong about the recent events in the People's Republic of China, we are in no doubt that their best future lies in Hong Kong and therefore that the best guarantees for that future are the continuing economic success of the territory and strong and stable democratic institutions," the report said.

On the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, the committee said: "We have concluded that ... renegeing on the joint declaration and breaking off all negotiations with China for the foreseeable future is simply not an option."

"We recommend that the joint declaration is retained as providing the best and surest treaty base for the future of Hong Kong.

"It is the implementation of its provisions, particularly the basic law, on which we must concentrate," it added.

However, the committee also called for work to speed up the introduction of direct elections and opposed the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong after 1997.

Meanwhile, British newspapers reported today that some people in Hong Kong have told Britain that Prince Charles and Princess Diana should cancel a planned visit to Hong Kong because of growing anti-British feeling there after Britain's repeated refusal to grant the right of abode and entry to Hong Kong's British passport holders.

Earlier last month, Britain unilaterally suspended talks with China on Hong Kong after recent events in China.

The Sino-British Joint Liaison Committee on Hong Kong was scheduled to meet in London in July, but the session was postponed as a result. China has expressed its regret about Britain's decision.

Last Thursday, REUTER reported that a British Government official said that Britain expected to resume talks with China on the future of Hong Kong "sooner rather than later."

"I don't think we should consider ourselves precluded from any contact with China to secure a basic law," he said.

Under the Sino-British Joint Declaration, China is committed to preserving Hong Kong's capitalist system for 50 years after it becomes a special administrative region of China.

After recent events in China, the Chinese Government has reaffirmed that its policy towards Hong Kong remains unchanged.

Key French Engineers Quit Daya Bay Project

HK0207024589 Hong Kong *SUNDAY STANDARD*
in English 2 Jul 89 p 1

[By Karl Ho]

[Text] A team of 12 senior French engineers responsible for the reactor installation at the Daya Bay Nuclear Plant has pulled out from the \$29 billion project. The *SUNDAY STANDARD* has learned.

The engineers were reported to have been key men in the installation of the two reactors.

They left the site during the past two weeks, ostensibly for their summer vacations, but a Chinese staff member at the site said they had indicated that they would not return.

The staff member, who insisted on not being identified, quoted one of the engineers as saying that the team would be replaced by a team of about 30 engineers to complete the remaining work.

He said the French engineers' departure had nothing to do with the recent unrest in China.

He quoted one of the French experts as saying their withdrawal had arisen from a breakdown of relations between them and their Chinese colleagues.

"They said they could no longer put up with their Chinese colleagues who could not be relied upon to meet any standards," he said.

"There were too many differences between the two parties in working style and attitudes," he quoted the French as saying.

Relations between the French and their Chinese partners have been deteriorating since before the plant's missing rod blunder last year, he said.

An official of the company responsible for transporting the engineers' belongings from Daya Bay confirmed that all the 12 French had left Daya Bay with their families.

The official said the engineers had visited Hong Kong before going home.

"The last of the French engineers left the site last Thursday," the official said.

The French company responsible for manufacturing the two 900-megawatt nuclear reactors, Framatome, could not be reached last night to confirm if it employed the engineers.

But a spokesman for the main contractor, the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company (GNPJVC), denied any French engineers had left.

"It is all a rumour. No foreign engineers have left the site and everything is progressing perfectly according to the schedule," Mr Che Chen-yu, head of the Public Relations Department of the Company said.

East Europe

Wu Xueqian Briefs GDR Visitors on Tasks Ahead

*OW0107223389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1131 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a vacationing group from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The visitors were led by Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Party Committee of Dresden.

Wu said "our present task is to carry the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion through to the end. However, we should differentiate between two kinds of contradictions of different natures."

He expressed satisfaction over the development of the relations between China and Democratic Germany and their parties.

Wu thanked the Democratic German Government and party for their support to the Chinese Government's quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion.

He said that some Western countries put pressure on China. "But we will not give in and we will abide by principles," he said.

Wu stressed that China will continue to carry out the principle and line formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, which have been proved correct by the practice in the past decade.

He expressed confidence that the situation in China will get better and better owing to the right policy and people's efforts.

The visitors arrived Thursday and will also visit Xi'an, Xiamen and Nanjing.

Latin America & Caribbean

Guyanese Delegation Meets With PRC Leaders

Speaks With Wan Li

*OW0107210089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), reiterated here today the situation in China has returned to normal and the Chinese Government is stable.

At a meeting with a Guyanese National Assembly delegation led by its speaker Sase Narain, Wan said the counter-revolutionary rebellion that took place in Beijing not long ago was aimed at overthrowing the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and subverting the socialist China. "It was put down quickly because it was against the will of the people," he said.

The Chinese people chose the socialist road after long years of revolutionary struggle, he noted. Since the founding of the people's republic in 1949, tremendous economic achievements have been made and the people's living standard raised.

But China is a big country with complicated problems, he said, adding that the party and government will sum up past experience and solve problems such as uneven economic development, irrational distribution and corruption.

He reaffirmed that China would continue its reform and open policy.

Narain said his delegation witnessed that the situation in China has returned to normal. "I believe the Chinese Government can make correct judgment of its internal affairs and do things in line with the interest of the country and its people," he said.

The delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

After the meeting, Wan gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ni Zhifu was present on the occasions.

Holds Talks With Ni Zhifu
OW0107112889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1037 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), and Sase Narain, speaker of the Guyanese National Assembly, held talks here today at the Great Hall of the People.

A delegation from the National Assembly of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana led by the speaker arrived in Beijing yesterday evening for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

In their talks, Ni briefed the visitors on China's present political and economic situation and said that the Chinese Government is stable.

The two sides also discussed the exchange between the two parliaments and cooperation between the two countries.

Meets With Yang Shangkun
OW0307101489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0937 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)—China will abide by its policy of reform and opening and the independent foreign policy of peace and will not attach itself to any big powers or blocs, Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today.

"China's problems should be solved independently by China itself," the president said at a meeting with a Guyanese National Assembly delegation led by its speaker Sase Narain.

Some Western countries put pressure on China, Yang said. That is certainly not a good thing, but China is not afraid of that. After all, he said, China has to rely on itself for development and China is full of confidence to overcome its difficulties.

Some Western countries have taken impetuous and short-sighted actions, Yang said. However, as time goes on, they will come to understand China and change their attitude.

He said during the recent turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion, it was very difficult for foreign countries to know the real facts about the rebellion in Beijing because China's news media were not efficient enough, while the voice of some foreign media including hostile ones had spread widely.

He said it is natural that foreign friends did not know China's situation. Many of them expressed concern and hoped that China's situation would stabilize soon.

They gave various opinions as they did not know the situation in China but their intentions were good, Yang said.

Narain said that Guyana understands the position the Chinese Government took on the turmoil.

Yang said the delegation's visit shows sympathy, understanding and support for China.

He noted that the turmoil revealed the shortcomings of China's legal system, otherwise the turmoil would not have developed to such big scale. The Chinese National People's Congress has a lot to do regarding the legal system.

He expressed the hope that the two countries' parliaments would strengthen their contacts.

Yang and Narain agreed that China and Guyana are good friends and they would continue to strengthen their cooperation in all areas.

Yang said Sino-Guyanese joint projects in textiles and construction would continue and new channels of cooperation should be opened.

Ni Zhifu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was present at the meeting.

The Guyanese delegation is scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of China's Nanjing, Wuxi and Shanghai cities.

Political & Social

CPC Celebrates Founding Anniversary 1 July

Jiang Zemin Speaks at Forum

OW0107192789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1552 GMT 1 Jul 89

[By reporter Li Shangzhi; from the "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)—The Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] held a forum on vigorously strengthening party building at the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai this afternoon to commemorate the "First of July [the CPC founding anniversary]." Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee said at the meeting: Without the Communist Party, there will be no reformative, open and socialist New China which is becoming more powerful with each passing day. The recent suppression of turmoil and riots eloquently proved again that our party is worthy of its reputation as a great, glorious and correct party.

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Participants at the meeting included Bo Yibo and Song Renqiong, vice chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission, and more than 50 veteran party members who joined revolutionary work since before the War of Resistance against Japan. Most of those veteran party members are either members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission or members of the Commission, and some of them are from other departments.

Song Ping said: We have won a decisive victory in the struggle to put an end to the turmoil and suppress the counter-revolutionary rebellion in the capital, but the struggle is not yet over. Party organizations at all levels should do a very good job in summing up the experience and lessons drawn during the struggle and seriously rectify our party with respect to its ideology, organization, work style and system. Cadres with party membership should seriously examine what they thought of and did during the turmoil. In the course of the rectification, we should not only solve ideological problems, but also take organizational measures to deal with things according to their specific conditions. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which had just come to a close, put forward the task of vigorously strengthening party building. We should conscientiously carry out the task now.

Song Ping said: In the last several years, our ideological and political work was weakened and our efforts for party building were slackened amid empty slogans calling for "strengthening." Now the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has clarified many

major issues. We should conscientiously pay attention to ideological and political work, study how to strengthen party building, improve our party style and party organization, and boost the morale of the whole party.

Comrades Kang Shien, Wang Houshou, Chen Pixian, Wu Xiuquan, Hu Qiaomu, Huang Huoqing, Lu Dingyi, Geng Biao and Wang Shoudao spoke successively at the meeting. They expressed their views and made suggestions on how to study and publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, carry forward the party's fine traditions, improve the ideological and political work, evaluate party members and cadres, bring into play the role of party organizations in enterprises, and improve the party's ideological and theoretical education.

Jiang Zemin spoke last. He said: In the last 2 months, our party experienced a life-and-death test. At the crucial moment of suppressing a counter-revolutionary rebellion and putting an end to the turmoil, our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their representative, made vigorous effort to turn the tide and played an important role. Present at this meeting today are veteran comrades and fighters of our party. You have made great contributions to the founding and building of New China. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I extend my highest respects and cordial regards to the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to all veteran comrades present.

He said: Many veteran comrades have just expressed very good views and made very good suggestions on how to strengthen party building. I hope that our veteran comrades will, as always, support and help us. We will strive to learn from and use the rich experience in managing the party, the government and the army that you have accumulated in the course of long revolutionary struggle and construction, and we will draw wisdom and strength from it.

Jiang Zemin emphatically pointed out: The Communist Party of China is the unshakable core of leadership in China's socialist modernization. Without the Communist Party, there will be no New China. This fact has been proven by the modern history of China and by the history of Chinese revolution. Without the Communist Party, there will be no reformative, open and socialist New China which is becoming more powerful with each passing day. This fact too has been proven by the history of development of the People's Republic of China in the last 40 years. The recent struggle to end the turmoil and riots proved again that our party has strength. The recent counter-revolutionary rebellion, evolved from students' strikes and riots, was rare in the history of our republic in terms of abruptness, complexity, seriousness, and intensity of danger. Generally speaking, at the crucial moment for the destiny of our party and country, the performance

Beijing TV Reports Forum
OW0207073889

[Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1000 GMT on 1 July, in its regular "National News Hookup" program, carries a 3.5 minute announcer-read video report on a forum held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and attended by more than 50 veteran party members to mark the party founding anniversary at Huairantang Hall in Zhongnanhai on the afternoon of 1 July. Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau and director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the forum according to the announcer.

Video opens with a long shot of the meeting hall, with about 70 participants seated at several rows of "u" shaped tables, cutting to show the veteran party members seated in the innermost row.

While the announcer cites Song Ping's opening remarks, camera focuses on him, seated and facing the participants, occasionally glancing at a sheet of paper laid on the table. This is followed by close-up shots of veteran party members Kang Shien, Wang Heshou, Chen Pixian, Wu Xiuquan, Hu Qiaomu, Huang Huoqing, Lu Dingyi, Geng Biao, and Wang Shoudao as each one of them is identified by the announcer and seen speaking.

Then, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, is seen speaking. He is seated on Song's right. As the announcer paraphrases his speech, video shows close-up shots of Jiang, speaking without looking at the paper laid on the table, as well as pan shots of participants, some taking notes and other just listening.

Audio portion of the report, including excerpts of Jiang's speech, is covered by the referent items.

Jiang, Li Peng At 'Singing Meeting'
OW0207072589

[Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1045 GMT on 1 July carries an 88-minute recording of a singing meeting held in Beijing on [29 June] by the martial law units of the capital and the armed police units of the Army, Air Force, and Navy in Beijing to celebrate 1 July (founding anniversary of the party). Video begins with the caption that reads: "The People's Army Is Loyal to the Party. A Singing Meeting by the Martial Law Units of the Capital and the Armed Police Units of the Army, Air Force, and Navy in Beijing To Celebrate '1 July.' Sponsored by the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, [PLA]" It then cuts to show three military announcers, one male and two females extending a welcome to leaders and other members of the audience as they stand in the first line in front of rows of uniformed soldiers on the floor of an unidentified gymnasium with raised seats on all sides. Video immediately cuts to Chinese party.

Government, and military leaders seated in the front three rows on one side of the gymnasium. The long shot shows Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and other Chinese leaders applauding. This shot is immediately followed by a closeup showing Jiang Zemin, seated in the front row, flanked by Li Peng to his right and Yang Shangkun to his left. Camera cuts to the three announcers speaking.

The male announcer says: We are now ushering in the 68th birthday of the party after the successful conclusion of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

The first female announcer says: The PLA General Political Department has organized a singing meeting by the martial law units of the capital and the armed police units of the Army, Air Force, and Navy in Beijing to celebrate this glorious day.

The second female announcer says: Attending the singing meeting are leading comrades of the party and the state, leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, leading comrades of Beijing Municipality, and leading comrades of the three general departments, major units in Beijing, and the Headquarters of the Armed Police Force, as well as leading comrades of the various martial law units. The singing meeting now begins.

The male announcer in military uniform asks all to stand up while he announces the playing of the national anthem. As it is being played, the camera shows closeup shots of the Chinese leaders in the front row, panning from right to left, starting from Li Ximing to Wang Zhen, Song Ping, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Ruihuan, Song Renqiong, Hong Xuezhi, (?Qin Jiwei), and Chi Haotian. The national anthem is immediately followed by the playing of the army song of the PLA. While it is being played, video shows a giant red party flag, with the characters "1921-1989," covering a big portion of the raised seats on one side of the auditorium and a long red banner with the inscription "Long Live the Great, Glorious, and Correct Communist Party of China!" hung from the ceiling, gradually panning to show army soldiers, navy sailors, and policemen attending the meeting.

The male announcer asks all to sit down and then begins to speak: Throughout the 9.6 million-square-kilometer land of China, the great, glorious, and correct Communist Party of China has guided the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation and the army of sons and brothers of the people to traverse a glorious path for over half a century. In the bloody war days our predecessors followed the party in overthrowing the three big mountains and created the People's Republic with their blood and lives.

The first female announcer says: In the course of constructing and protecting the motherland, the People's Army led by the party has again advanced with bravery to make outstanding contributions.

The second female announcer says: Today, in the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion and maintain the normal order in the capital, the People's Armed Forces created and led by the party have once again withstood a rigorous test, thus adding, with their blood and lives, glory to the already glorious name of soldiers who are sons and brothers of the people.

The male announcer says: The Red Army flags signify the resolute faith of the People's Army that it will always obey the command of the party. The shining army emblem signifies the determination of the People's Army to serve the people.

The male announcer then invites all to enjoy the performers' first song "The People's Army Is Loyal to the Party." It is followed by "The 1 August Army Flag Is Fluttering High Above," "The People's Navy Is Advancing," "Song of Comrades in Arms," "Song of Armed Police Fighters," "Learning From Lei Feng's Good Examples," "We Take Up the Rifle for the People," "I Am a Soldier," and others. While these songs are being sung, the camera occasionally cuts to the Chinese leaders in the front row applauding, show three more unidentified high-ranking military officers to the right of Li Ximing, the first two rows immediately behind the Li Peng's row are occupied by ranking military officers, while the third row is occupied by a fixture of military officers and civilians.

Camera continues to show musical performances, including songs by individual singers and musical bands from the Navy and Armed Police Force. Occasionally, the officers and men of the various services attending the meeting are led to shout the slogans "Protect the Party," "Protect the People," "Protect the Motherland," and "Forever Loyal to the Party."

After showing more musical performances, the video cuts back to show the three announcers again. The male announcer asks all to stand up and sing the song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Have Been No New China." As all are singing the song, the camera shows closeup shot of the Chinese leaders in standing position, who are singing without opening their mouths much. Li Peng is the most enthusiastic among them in signing this song.

The video concludes with the singing of the Internationale and shots of the Chinese national flag, of the Great Wall, the Monument to the People's Heroes, a ceremony of presenting wreaths at the monument, soldiers on the march, and giant sickle with a red background.

Celebration Held in Tiananmen
OW0107145089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1428 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—More than 20,000 Beijing citizens and soldiers gathered in Tiananmen Square today to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

At 8:00 a.m., some 1,000 Beijing workers, university students, cadres and armed police took the oath on being admitted into the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Then, some amateur art troupes and school children gave performances in the square.

Meanwhile, some 2,200 Chinese and foreign tourists today visited the Tiananmen Rostrum on the first day of its re-opening to the public.

In late May, the Tiananmen Rostrum was closed in the wake of the martial law enforcement in Beijing.

When Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Wang Fuyi, a political commissar from the martial law troops, were spotted on the rostrum, crowds of Chinese tourists gathered around them and asked for signatures from them.

More than 1,000 tourists today also visited the Zhongshan Park and the Cultural Palace of the Working People on both sides of the Tiananmen Gate, which were also re-opened today.

Beijing TV Marks Anniversary
OW0207080789 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Announcer-read video report—from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] To celebrate the 68th founding anniversary of the great CPC on 1 July, this station held a soiree at the Chinese Theater on the evening of 30 June. [video opens with a long shot of a military band performing the song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Have Been No New China" on the stage]

Huang Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Hansheng, Wang Hanbin, Fang Yi, Kang Keqing, and other leading comrades attended the soiree. [camera focuses on each of these leaders as their names are mentioned by the announcer]

Artistic and literary workers in the capital sang songs for hundreds of millions of television viewers, praising the CPC on this special occasion. [video shows clipings of two soloists and a group of dancers performing]

The soiree ended with a chorus by all participants, singing "Without the Communist Party, There Would Have Been No New China." [video shows pan shots of the audience, in both civilian and military clothes, standing and clapping their hands as they sing]

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on CPC
HK0307024289 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
1 Jul 89 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO editorial, entitled "Party Organizations Must Concentrate Their Attention on Party Building"—written on the 68th anniversary of the CPC]

[Text] The CPC has traversed a tortuous but glorious course over a period of longer than half a century. We are now greeting the 68th birthday of the party at a historical moment when we have won a decisive victory in suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital and when the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has successfully closed. Our feelings at this time are very complex. After 28 years of exceptionally arduous struggle, our party, which has developed into a large and strong party from a small and weak one, built a new China. Then, after 40 more years of hard struggle, it has built China into an independent socialist country with initial prosperity. During the last decade in particular, the nation has achieved universally-acknowledged enormous successes in construction and reform. It was one of the best periods we have ever had since the founding of the republic. The people know in their hearts that the days in that decade were the happiest. We have reason to mark the 68th birthday of the CPC jubilantly. The recent turmoil in the capital and some other areas however, and the turmoil in Beijing which developed into a horrifying counterrevolutionary rebellion, have cast in people's hearts a dark shadow which will not soon go away. The victory of our struggle, the dear prices we have paid, the jubilation of the victory, and the profound lessons have prompted us to deeper thought. An important conclusion from these reflections is that party organizations must earnestly grasp party building.

The outbreak and development of the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion were determined by the international and domestic climate. Independent of man's will, they were bound to come. This storm has alerted us to realize that there are indeed hostile forces at home and abroad and they are frenziedly set against us. It also makes us realize that the storm has much to do with our party's laxity. Over time, some principal leaders of our party have "downgraded" [dan hua 3225 0553] the role of the party; passively approached the general policy of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; seriously ignored party building, spiritual construction, and political and ideological work; failed to depend on the work of party organizations at various levels, and failed to bring into play the grassroots party organizations' bulwark-role and party members' exemplary vanguard-role. Not only has this substantially weakened the party's rallying strength

and fighting capability, but also this has significantly tarnished the party's image and prestige. The instructive facts, and the vast numbers of party members and people, demand that we make great efforts to reverse this situation promptly. The phenomenon, namely serious impurification of party ideology, organization and conduct, must not be permitted to go on any longer. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently said to leading comrades of central authorities: "Standing Committee comrades must concentrate their attention on grasping party building. This party must be properly grasped. It cannot afford not being properly grasped." This is a significant observation which strikes home.

The CPC is the leadership core of Chinese people of all nationalities. If the party is strong and powerful, no storms or difficulties ahead can stop us from moving forward courageously. The key issue is that we must build an effective party. The most important and urgent mission for all party organizations is that they must concentrate their attention on building themselves up and, through building a stronger party, strengthen their political and ideological leadership over work in various fields.

Ideological construction is the most essential requirement for party building. The central requirement for the party's ideological construction is to unequivocally and consistently uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. Bourgeois liberalization goes against the four cardinal principles. It also goes against our party's basic guiding principles. When we are confronted with major issues of principle, we must never be vague or waver. If we do, we will become disoriented and cause immense losses to the socialist cause. We must always be fully sober, unequivocal, and firm on this issue. Party media must earnestly intensify their propagation of the four cardinal principles and repudiate bourgeois liberalization. Party members' education on Marxism, party objectives and missions, and party spirit must be energetically intensified, and so must leading party members' study of Marxist theories. On the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles, we must, as always, encourage party members to emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, and be brave explorers and innovators. We must uphold the ideological line set by the 3d Plenary of the 11th CPC Central Committee—the line of freeing our minds and seeking truth from facts—which is entirely correct. Had it not been for this line, we would not have been emancipated from rigid stereotypes or discovered, in the past 10 years, so many fresh experiences which have substantially enriched Marxist theory, especially the theory on socialist construction. In the future, we will continue to work hard to push our socialist cause and enhance Marxist theory in accordance with new situations and practices. But this absolutely does not mean we can deviate from—much less renounce—the basic principles that our party has been consistently following. In order to bring its role as bulwark into play more effectively, our party must

make great efforts to strengthen its organizational construction. During the recent struggle against turmoil and the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the overwhelming majority of party organizations acted firmly and militantly, showing that they could stand the test. Under extreme difficulties and even extreme danger, they acted firmly to maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee and they accomplished a great deal of work in halting the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion. However, the party organizations of some localities and units were indeed weak and lax and unable to bring their bulwark role into play. This is one bad result of the protracted negligence of their organizational construction. We must keep this lesson in mind and improve the situation earnestly. Construction of party organizations is a long-term project requiring the laying of foundations and only when it is attended to earnestly and ceaselessly can our party organizations bear the burden at critical moments. The party must attend to party members' thinking and organizational discipline. The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion were a serious political struggle and a severe test for every party member. We should strictly examine party members' performances during the struggle, commend those who deserve commendation, criticize and educate those who ought to be criticized and educated, and take disciplinary measures against those who should be handled as such. The CPC's strength and role do not mainly reside on the number of its members, but on their quality. Thus, in order to preserve the party's purity, we must uphold the standards for party members, set strict requirements for them, and strictly enforce party discipline.

The improvement of party conduct is an important thing having a close bearing on our party's survival. This is an issue we must never approach lightly. Serving the people wholeheartedly is an objective of our party and a fine tradition of our party for many years. For some time now, however, some party members have forgotten this objective and renounced this tradition. Some party members have turned into overlords after becoming officials and have become totally indifferent to the people's hardships; some place money above everything else and have become the slaves of money; some abuse their authority for personal gains and try desperately to reap benefits for themselves; and some have even violated law and discipline, degenerated and become persons condemned by the people. Although the number of such party members and party member-cadres is very small, their extremely pernicious influence has seriously tarnished the party's prestige. One reason for the recent great chaos is corruption. Because of it, some people have lost their confidence in the party and the government. Meanwhile, our enemies at home and abroad have made use of the opportunity to exaggerate things in a wild attempt to discredit the CPC leadership and topple the socialist system. Therefore we must remain vigilant all the time. Now we must earnestly and resolutely handle the major cases, and harshly and openly punish the culprits according to party discipline and state law.

So long as we really do punish corrupt officials, we certainly can regain the people's trust and support.

The historic 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee came to a successful close recently. The session has earnestly analyzed and summed up the experiences and lessons learned from the struggle of halting turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion, made some necessary replacements in the central leading organs, and formed a new central leadership collective with Comrade Jiang Zemin as general secretary. The people are happy about this. We believe that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, after the trial of the storm, and with the concerted efforts of the whole party and the whole nation to turn the experiences and lessons into a powerful historical force, our party has high hopes and our state has high hopes. All CPC comrades should pluck up their spirit, work with one heart and one mind, unite with the masses, carry out arduous struggle, and work confidently in continuing to push forward our socialist modernization and our cause of opening up and reform!

Reportage on Casualties During 'Rebellion'

Students Not Killed in Square
OW0107142389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1400 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—A relevant official at the Beijing Municipal Higher Education Administration said today that none of the 36 university students who died in the process of quelling the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing was killed in Tiananmen Square.

The official said that among the 36 students, six were from the People's University of China, three from Tsinghua University, three from Beijing University of Science and Technology, and the rest from 17 other universities and colleges including Beijing University and Beijing Teachers' University.

There are 83 universities and colleges, with a total of 156,000 students in Beijing.

The official said, many of these students got killed because they ignored the urgent notices published by the Martial Law Enforcement Headquarters and the Beijing Municipal Government and the advice of the school leaders, teachers and their parents, and went to Muxudi, Xidan, Nanchizi, Zhushikou and other places, where riots took place.

He said that some of the dead had taken part in the riots, for in their pockets were found certificates of "dare-to-die team" and "picket team" issued by the illegal "Autonomous Union of University Students" and "passes" signed by leaders of the union; some were killed when watching people stopping military vehicles and a few were killed by mistake, he said.

According to the official, relevant departments of the Beijing Municipality and schools of higher learning established a special working team after the event to deal with the funeral affairs of these students.

He said after repeated checks and consultation with students' parents, the team registered in detail the scene of killing, rescue process and funeral of every dead student.

Now all the 36 dead students have been cremated. Their parents participated the whole process, the official noted [as received].

In addition, according to the funeral and interment parlours, among the people killed when the counter-revolutionary rebellion was quelled, 15 were from other places of the country.

Chen Xitong Gives Report

OW3006171189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1223 GMT 30 Jun 89

[From the "Local Broadcast News" service]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—At the request of the State Council, Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, made a report today at the Eighth Meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee on halting the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. He said in his report that over 6,000 martial law unit soldiers, armed police fighters, and public security policemen were wounded and dozens of them died during the counter-revolutionary rebellion.

Chen Xitong said: During the rebellion that lasted several days, over 1,280 military vehicles, police vehicles, and buses were smashed, burned, and damaged by rioters. These vehicles include over 1,000 military trucks, over 60 armored cars, over 30 police cars, over 120 buses, and over 70 other motorized vehicles. Moreover, a batch of weapons and ammunition was robbed.

He said: In order to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion and avoid greater losses, the martial law units, after suffering heavy casualties, unable to tolerate any longer or yield any further, and after issuing repeated warnings, were forced to clear a path by firing skyward as they were ordered. During the counterattack they killed a number of [yi xie 0001 0067] rioters who had gone wild. Because of the large numbers of onlookers, some were mistakenly wounded by vehicles, by the congested crowds, or by stray bullets; and some were wounded by armed villains. According to verified information, over 3,000 nonmilitary personnel were wounded and over 200 people, including 36 college students, died during the rebellion.

Chen Xitong said: Among these casualties, there were rioters who deserved the punishment, people who were mistakenly wounded, and medical workers and other people who were maintaining order and carrying out other duties. The government will take good care of those people who have been mistakenly wounded and personnel who were wounded while carrying out their duties.

Chen said that the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion caused productivity losses of over 1.3 billion yuan in Beijing alone.

Official Death Toll Questioned

HK0307150489 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 141, 1 Jul 89 p 10

[Article by Tso Ni (1563 6627): "How Many Persons Actually Died in the Bloodshed Incident in Beijing"]

[Text] How many Beijing residents and students died in the recent massacre that was carried out by hundreds of thousands of troops by Deng Xiaoping's order?

Yuan Mu told a press conference held at Zhongnanhai on the afternoon of 6 June that only 23 college students died while the death toll of soldiers, "rioters," and onlookers was close to 300.

However, during a televised interview exclusively arranged for a reporter of the U.S. Golden Gate Broadcast Company at the International Club 10 days later, that is, on 16 June, this Yuan Mu said, "Nobody was injured or killed during the Tiananmen Square clear-up operation, and nobody was run over by any military vehicle of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]."

Actually how many people died in this recent massacre?

Some people said this is a question whose answer can never be found.

It is almost impossible to conduct a highly accurate statistical compilation of the death toll, and it is extremely difficult to count the number of those who were run over by tanks or armored cars, crushed into mince, and then burned on the spot. To find out the death toll this reporter visited many hospitals and, with the help of friends, obtained some reliable data from some military organs. It is based on these figures that the answer was built.

According to reliable sources:

The number of people killed on the square, in Changan Street East and West, and at Qianmen from 0100 to 0700 on 4 June was about 8,720.

The number of those killed from 3 to 9 June, including those who were killed when they tried to stop military vehicles and those who were killed on other occasions on

6, 7, 8, and 9 June (excluding those who died on the square, in Changan Street East and West, and at Qianmen on 4 June) totaled more than 1,720.

From 3 to 9 June, the number of students and Beijing residents wounded totaled more than 28,790.

After the 4 June massacre, bodies of the dead were burned on Tiananmen Square and helicopters kept on carrying the corpses away for 3 successive days on 4, 5, and 6 June. The operation did not stop until the morning of 7 June. The number of the bodies burned and carried away was unknown.

Yuan Mu told a press conference that more than 5,000 PLA officers and soldiers were injured and the death toll (including "ruffians" and onlookers) was 300. According to reliable sources, 17 soldiers died and 2,043 were wounded.

A student witnessed the outrageous slaughter of patriotic students by the martial law enforcing units on Tiananmen Square. He said after the massacre the martial law enforcing units poured diesel oil on piles of corpses and set them on fire. Billowing smoke rose from the square, giving a terrible smell. After the corpses were burned, another contingent of soldiers entered the square and promptly removed the remaining bones and garbage with scrapers. Then a third contingent of soldiers came to clean the pavement. The whole operation was carried out in good order.

It is said that two PLA fighters had hidden several pieces of bones as evidence of the killing by the martial law enforcing units and the Deng Xiaoping-Li Peng-Yang Shangkun clique. Unfortunately their plan was exposed and they were arrested. Being very furious about this case, Yang Shangkun condemned the two soldiers as "traitors."

Role, Ethics of Hong Kong, Western Media Viewed

HK0207094089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Jul 89 p 2

[Article by Lan Mo (4691 7817): "Such Media Ethics—What Kind of Role Has Western and Hong Kong Media Played"]

[Text] Western and Hong Kong media have always advertised themselves as being objective and fair. In their reports on the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, however, they have acted in contravention of media ethics and played an ignominious role by spreading a great deal of rumors.

On 5 June, the second day following the suppression of the rebellion, Hong Kong's MING PAO alleged that Li Peng was shot by a military officer in the Great Hall of the People in its story in a prominent position on the first page with a banner headline that read "Li Peng Was

Shot!" In its second story, the paper reported that an internecine fight between martial law units had erupted, claiming that the 27th Army was surrounded by the 38th Army and other units in a fierce battle. In its third story, the paper claimed that Deng Xiaoping had died. On 6 June, another story appeared in the first page of Hong Kong's ORIENTAL DAILY saying that Li Peng had escaped to Nei Mongol.

The rumors collapsed of their own accord as Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng appeared on the television screen. The well-disciplined troops of the martial law units cleared away barricades and garbage in the streets. The People's Liberation Army fighters helped the peasants in suburbs to harvest wheat and army trucks busily transported grain and vegetables for the citizens.

Rumors continued to spread all over the place. It was claimed that there was a bloodbath at Tiananmen Square; that Beijing witnessed a bloody massacre; that unarmed students and citizens were strafed with machine guns and thousands upon thousands of them were killed; that tanks rolled over students in the tents, turning them into meat pies; that bodies were burned on the Tiananmen Square, were shipped away in helicopters...

Banner headlines proclaiming these shocking news reports have appeared everyday in newspapers and the television. The television released "special news" round the clock at an interval of scores of minutes and released series entitled "Massacre" and "Roar of the Dragon." The announcers shouted themselves hoarse as if China was in darkness and Beijing became a hell on earth!

The sources of these news stories come from the Voice of America and Western news agencies, from foreign and Hong Kong reporters in Beijing, from "witnesses," and from telephone interviewers.

A witness fabricated a story when interviewed by a Hong Kong television reporter and claimed that tens of thousands had died. His face soon appeared on Hong Kong television and his rumor spread to every household there. Later, the Central Television Station rebroadcast this footage in order to expose the rumormonger to the public. On the following day, this fellow was investigated in Dalian by the city Public Security Bureau, where he confessed to the crime of talking sheer nonsense. When this footage was used by that Hong Kong television station again, its audio portion on the confession made by the rumormonger was deleted. The purpose was obvious: There is no freedom of speech in China. It continued to spread lies, killing two birds with one stone.

The reports, which were made on the basis of hearsay or subjective speculations, are onesided, exaggerated, and distorted. While the reporters dispatched, one after another, shocking news reports, the television echoed with gun shots and flames as well as several shots of tanks, military vehicles and people on the run. However,

there are only the following shots which serve as the strong evidence of the "bloodbath at Tiananmen" and "bloody suppression of democratic figures": A woman holding a baby, it is said that she got seven shots; a display of several dead bodies in a hospital; the masses sending an injured person on a bench to a hospital; an injured person lying on a trishaw with several others pushing from behind; and another trishaw rushing in the street with an injured man. These shots, which are described as the so-called evidence of massacre, are the only footage out of several thousand feet of film taken by Western reporters that could be shown to television audiences. These shots were repeatedly shown on Hong Kong television many times over a one week period.

The most important eyewitness should be Chai Ling. This student of Beijing Teachers University is a good disciple of Fang Lizhi and his wife, a leader of the Beijing College Students Federation, and the chief commander of Tiananmen Square. From beginning to end, she was present at Tiananmen, directing the demonstrations and the hunger strike and instigating the rebellion. After the failure of the rebellion, she hid herself in a dark corner and made a recorded tape, which was secretly sent to Hong Kong and broadcast at the Jade Station. Using literary language and putting up a show while making her statement, Chai Ling discussed the process of withdrawal from Tiananmen Square with the aim of accusing the "atrocities" of the PLA. However, she merely said that the loudspeaker in the square was made into a beehive by bullets and a student was kicked by a PLA soldier. There was not a single word about anyone wounded or killed in the square. If there had been a bloodbath in Tiananmen Square as clamored by Western and Hong Kong news media, had tanks crushed students to death in the square, and machine guns strafed students, then this woman with hatred against the People's Government would have been the most authoritative witness. How could she conceal these events and not make them known to the public? Chai Ling also said that many died and were injured in other places. However, she used the term "I was told." People of good sense can tell whether Chai Ling was speaking the truth or the Western and Hong Kong media were fabricating lies? When Chai Ling and thousands of other students walked several dozen kilometers from Tiananmen Square to Beijing University, none was wounded or killed on the way. Could this prove the bloody suppression of the student movement?

On the television screen in Hong Kong, a man intercepted a number of tanks. The man did not give up although the tank on the front dodged. At last, when the tank stopped, the man climbed up. If the PLA troops were brutal as reported, the man alleged to be a "hero" would have been crushed! This has also exposed the lie that the tanks turned students into meat pies!

There were also scenes of ruffians climbing up an armored cars, attacking it with iron articles, setting it on fire, and burning the soldier inside to death; and the

ruffians seizing weapons and military vehicles, throwing petrol bottles and stones, abusing, attacking, and kidnapping PLA soldiers. However, the announcers kept silence. Indeed, "silence was better than saying anything at this moment."

Why did the soldiers with arms stare at the ruffians burning hundreds of military vehicles? They were afraid of injuring the students and residents by mistake. The ruffians regarded the army's restraint as weakness. They unscrupulously overturned a military truck in Cuiwei Road and burned 6 soldiers on the truck to death. The media even fabricated rumors saying these military vehicles were burned by the PLA themselves. Other reports said that the angry masses set the vehicles on fire when the martial law troops opened fire first. They are trying to confound right and wrong. If the PLA had not carried out the order of "not beating or abusing back in return," the Army would not have suffered heavy casualties! If the Army were not afraid of injuring good people and driving the armored vehicles into the city by force, no ruffians could block their way and there would not have been so many burned and damaged military vehicles. This is common sense.

The PLA fighters are all young people with ideals, courage, and uprightness. When they were driven beyond forbearance and there was no way to retreat, it was right and proper for them to resolutely carry out the sacred martial law task, fight back against the assaulting thugs, and clear their way of advance to keep Tiananmen from being smeared and safeguard the republic which was founded by tens of millions of martyrs with blood. It was inevitable that some people were wounded and died. This is the truth of the "bloody massacre."

The Central Television Station in Beijing has televised the truth of quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Western and Hong Kong news media have seen and received it. Some segments have been rebroadcast. However, they pretended to be blind to the scenes where PLA fighters were cruelly killed. Cui Guozheng who was beaten up by the ruffians at the Chongwen overline bridge and burned to death, Liu Guogeng who was burned to death and whose intestines were pulled out, and 6 other soldiers who were charred... Are these inhuman atrocities of those alleged to be democratic figures not objective facts? Why didn't those gentlemen who boast of their objectiveness and fairness report and rebroadcast these scenes? Why are they afraid that people of the world should become aware of these facts?

With rumors and the instigation by some Western and Hong Kong propaganda media, farces opposing the Chinese Government, the CPC, and the PLA have been staged, one after another, in Hong Kong and other places outside our country. Thus, thousands upon thousands of good and honest people have been hoodwinked and deceived.

Rumors are rumors, after all. No matter how many times they are repeated, they will never become the truth. Facts will remain facts forever. Someday the truth will become known to all. People with good intentions, sharpen your vigilance, use your brains, and soberly think about it!

Zhao Ziyang 'To Face Public Trial'
HK0307015589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 3 Jul 89 pp 1, 10

[By David Chen]

[Text] The disgraced General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Zhao Ziyang, is to face public trial for counter-revolutionary activities, reliable sources said yesterday.

In the past conviction on such charges would bring a sentence of death.

Mr Zhao is believed to be under house arrest in Zhongnanhai and is said to be generally well treated.

The Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng who differed sharply with him on how to handle the student-led pro-democracy movement, told a visiting guest on Saturday that Mr Zhao "is at home and he is free".

Indications that Mr Zhao would face more severe penalties than disciplinary measures within the party, came over the weekend when hard-line mayor of Beijing, Mr Chen Xitong, in his report to the National People's Congress Standing Committee, referred to Mr Zhao by name and without addressing him as "comrade".

The communique removing Mr Zhao from all positions within the party, announced at the end of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee a week ago, gave the first hint that the erstwhile party chief would face further punishment.

The communique said the party would further investigate his activities.

Sources said that if Mr Zhao was to go on trial, he would most likely face a similar fate as that of Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao, two of the Gang of Four members.

Both were sentenced to death suspended for two years.

In the early 1980s, the Gang of Four, together with followers of Lin Biao, were tried for counter-revolutionary crimes.

Some of them faced as many as eight charges but all were charged with three identical "counter-revolutionary" crimes.

The trial was meant to be a public show of condemnation of the ills of the Cultural Revolution and redressing the atrocities the Gang of Four and Lin Biao had committed against the veteran party cadres.

Today these veteran cadres some 10 years older are prepared to stage another public show against another group of party cadres foremost in the promotion of reforms. The leading personality in this group is Mr Zhao.

Knowledgable sources said Mr Zhao would most likely be charged with one or all three of the charges of counter-revolutionary crimes that were levied against the Gang of Four.

With a man of Mr Zhao's stature and position, the courts could only hand down one sentence—automatic expulsion from the Chinese Communist Party and the death penalty.

Sources said it is unlikely that the death penalty would automatically be suspended for two years pending good behaviour, as was the case with Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao.

Mr Zhao would more likely go through the procedures of appeals to the Supreme People's Court which may or may not commute the death penalty.

Earlier there had been speculation that Mr Zhao would be let off lightly. It was argued he did nothing more than voice his dissent against using troops and threaten to resign because he could not be a party to the crackdown.

Even allegations that he was guilty of splitting the party would not have warranted the death penalty. At the very most, he would have been expelled from the party as two earlier party veterans had been—the first party General Secretary, Chen Duxiu, and a party founder, Zhang Guotao who disagreed with Mao Zedong during the Long March and who was later accused of splitting the party. Both Mr Chen and Mr Zhang were expelled from the party.

Subsequent treatment of senior party members who went against the wishes of the supreme leaders received was much harsher [sentence as published]. Liu Shaoqi was incarcerated and died while being exiled from Beijing to Henan.

There is also a plausible reason for the new leadership to be harsh on Mr Zhao, sources said. He is believed to have built up a formidable following scattered in various branches of the party, the State Council as well as the army. Only a handful of his followers in Beijing are either arrested or under surveillance.

Zhao's Dismissal From Remaining Office Viewed
HK0107022089 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 1 Jul 89 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Sacked Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang was yesterday dismissed from his post of State Central Military Commission (SCMC) vice-chairman.

Mr Zhao lost his remaining post following a decision by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which began its eighth session in Beijing on Thursday.

During the voting, three of the 132 Standing Committee members abstained while another three failed to activate the voting mechanism.

Analysts say that at a time when all NPC members are under great pressure to toe the party line, the six dissenting voices illustrate an undertow of support for the disgraced former party chief.

The removal of Mr Zhao from the military panel was a formality. The fourth plenum of the 13th Central Committee, which ended last Saturday, had relieved Mr Zhao of all his party positions, including the first vice-chairmanship of the executive Central Military Commission (CMC).

The motion to remove Mr Zhao was made by senior leader Deng Xiaoping, who is chairman of both the CMC and SCMC.

Mr Deng's motion said that "since Comrade Zhao Ziyang has committed serious mistakes, I propose his dismissal from the vice-chairmanship of the SCMC" according to the Chinese Constitution.

Mr Deng's reference to Mr Zhao as "comrade", however, indicates the former party chief retains his membership in the party and will not in the foreseeable future face trial as a "counter-revolutionary".

Sources in Beijing say that with the removal of Mr Zhao—who has never built up his own power base in the People's Liberation Army—military power will be concentrated in the hands of Mr Deng and Mr Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of both the CMC and SCMC.

Yesterday's NPC session also featured a report by Beijing's hard-line mayor, Chen Xitong, on quelling the "counter-revolutionary rebellion".

Mr Chen said that the rebellion had come about because of "collusion" between "bourgeois-liberal conspirators both within and outside the party" and "political forces in the Western world".

The mayor advocates the harshest of punishments for all instigators and supporters of the rebellion.

In the report, Mr Chen also noted that "Zhao Ziyang not only did not do what he should have but instigated media circles to give the wrong orientation", exacerbating an already grave situation in the process.

Liberal deputies also came under fire at the NPC session yesterday.

According to Radio Beijing, several speakers attacked Mr Hu Jiwei, a member of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the Chinese Confederation of Societies of Journalism, for leading a signature campaign against martial law.

Mr Hu collected over 50 signatures from among NPC Standing Committee members in a petition to convene an extraordinary session of the Standing Committee to abrogate martial law.

Meanwhile a Chinese source said a close adviser of Mr Zhao has been under arrest for more than a month.

Mr Bao Tong, for several years the secretary of Mr Zhao, whom he accompanied on several trips overseas, was arrested around May 20—the day Premier Li Peng imposed martial law.

Mr Bao, 57, was also the vice-minister of the State Commission on Restructuring Economy from 1984-88, a party Central Committee member and head of a research institute on political reforms.

'Behind the Scenes' at Fourth Plenary Session
HK3006120089 Hong Kong *CHENG MING* in Chinese No 141, 1 Jul 89 pp 6-9

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393); "What Went on Behind the Scenes of the Fourth Plenary Session of the CPC"]

[Text] The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which originally intended to discuss and approve the plan for educational reform, became a meeting for solving the problems of Zhao Ziyang because of the bloody suppression of the patriotic student movement.

After the martial law enforcement troops entered Beijing, the CPC authorities deliberately revealed that Qiao Shi would replace Zhao Ziyang and become the new general secretary of the CPC. But it was later reported that Jiang Zemin would become general secretary of the CPC. Of course, this shocked people both at home and abroad.

In accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued by Deng Xiaoping that the problems of Zhao Ziyang must be solved before 1 July, the fourth plenary session was

hurriedly held under a horrible atmosphere of massive arrests on 23 June. Apart from solving the problems of Zhao Ziyang, the plenary session would also generate the new general secretary and the new Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. For this reason, people in the highest leadership stratum of the CPC, and those senior elderly statesmen of the CPC behind the scenes in particular, bargained sharply. In the meantime, they also repeatedly worked for a long time to unify the thinking of members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee who attended the session.

A Deputy Army Commander: Whoever Opposes Comrade Deng Xiaoping, We Will Never Let Him Off

For the sake of the so-called security issue, it was reported in the inner circles that the fourth plenary session was an important meeting held during unusual times. All those members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee who attended the session were called to Beijing 2 weeks before the session was held. A fairly great number of the members of the Central Committee showed their resentment against the session. In particular, members from the intellectual circles and some coastal provinces once secretly contacted each other to discuss the issue of boycotting the fourth plenary session.

The highest leadership stratum of the CPC used both hard and soft tactics to solve the ideological problem of these people. The Li and Yang clique invited a deputy army commander of the 27th Army to deliver a report on the situation to members of the Central Committee. With a murderous look on his face, he said: Whoever opposes Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the leadership of the CPC—we will never let him off whether he has held a high post, whether he is a member of the Political Bureau, a member of the Central Committee, or whether he is a counterrevolutionary ruffian. We will advance wherever Comrade Deng Xiaoping points!

Everyone realized that he made use of this subject to issue a warning to the participants.

Members of the Central Committee: The Martial Law Enforcement Troop Forced Us To Put Up Our Hands With Their Guns!

Members of the Central Committee who gathered in Beijing were asked to maintain secrecy. Without the approval of the preparatory group of the presidium of the session, they were not allowed to contact any persons outside their circles. They were not allowed to meet reporters, relatives, or friends. In the meantime, they lived in various scattered places which were "protected" by soldiers with guns.

A member of the Central Committee, who refused to reveal his name, said: "The martial law enforcement troops forced us to put up our hands with their guns!"

As revealed by insiders, when members of the Central Committee were in Beijing, their main tasks were to listen to reports, watch documentaries on the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" created by "ruffians," and study Deng Xiaoping's speech. After that, they held discussions in groups and condemned those "ruffians." Members of the Central Committee felt resentment against all this, and thought that they were used. According to a report by the preparatory group of the presidium of the session, more than 50 members and alternate members of the Central Committee successively asked for sick leave, or leave of absence. In the discussion meetings, only a small of group leaders, or those who were asked to take the floor, spoke. The rest only "listened to what other people say," or "kept silent." Many members from Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, Shandong, and so on raised many questions privately. In particular, they stressed that Zhao Ziyang must not be stripped of all his posts.

Deng Said: Jiang Zemin Is a Person of Strong Principles

It was slow in proposing candidates for the new general secretary. A very acute struggle was carried out among those elderly senior statesmen because of the matter of appointment.

Chen Yun recommended Yao Yilin, whereas Peng Zhen recommended the younger Qiao Shi. Those elderly senior statesmen repeatedly discussed this issue. Eventually, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Li Peng proposed Jiang Zemin as the candidate for general secretary.

Jiang Zemin was a candidate commonly accepted by those elderly senior statesmen. The final decision was made on 21 June.

In consideration of the recommendation made by Chen Yun and Peng Zhen, four persons were included in the namelist of the candidates for the general secretary, such as Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, and others. When a final discussion was held, a senior leader of the CPC once again relayed Deng Xiaoping's speech to the effect that Jiang Zemin is a person of strong principle, as well as an intellectual rarely found in the party.

Jiang Zemin Is Not a Son-In-Law of Li Xiannian

People in society (including some large-character posters at Beijing University) once said that Jiang Zemin is Li Xiannian's son-in-law. After conducting investigation and verification, we found out that the report was wrong. Other stories connected with "petticoat influence" also proved wrong. For example, Wang Runnan, general manager of the Stone Group Company, was once wrongly regarded as Wan Li's son. But personal relations between Jiang Zemin and Li Xiannian are truly good. Li Xiannian stays in Shanghai very often. He was warmly and enthusiastically received by Jiang Zemin.

Relations between Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin are also good. Early this year, Deng Xiaoping secretly went to Shanghai, and repeatedly met with Jiang Zemin. Deng learned that inside the party there was an anti-Zhao group consisting of Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Peng Zhen, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian. Li Xiannian flew to Shanghai to personally make his position known. At that time, Deng was still determined to protect Zhao. After Li Xiannian flew back to Beijing, Deng Xiaoping met with Jiang Zemin immediately, telling him that he would postpone the fourth plenary session. This showed that Deng had already put Jiang Zemin on the namelist of the "candidates" for the general secretary.

The Four Reasons Why Deng Xiaoping Chose Jiang Zemin

Why did Deng Xiaoping choose Jiang Zemin?

First, Jiang Zemin is a "yes-man," and a person who is "obsequious" to the higher authorities. Intellectuals in Shanghai believe that Jiang is a "mediocre person." During the student movement in 1986 when he went to his alma mater Jiaotong University to conduct a "dialogue" with students, he made an exhibition of himself.

Second, one of the reasons Deng Xiaoping went to Shanghai was to solve the contradiction caused by the refusal of the Shanxi coal company to supply coal for Shanghai, which was experiencing a serious shortage of coal. Jiang Zemin, who was anxious, pretended to be calm, and patiently waited for Deng Xiaoping to come to reconcile the dispute. He was thus appreciated by Deng Xiaoping.

Third, another purpose of Deng Xiaoping's visit to Shanghai was to ask Shanghai, a big industrial city, to increase the money it turned over to the central government by a big margin. Jiang Zemin once rejected this same demand from Zhao Ziyang. However, in front of Deng Xiaoping, he was extremely deferential, and had hundreds at his beck and call. He thus succeeded in winning Deng's favor.

Fourth, at the end of 1986 and early 1987, the student movement in Shanghai ran high, and Deng Xiaoping was uneasy about it. But Jiang Zemin quelled the movement without much difficulty. Therefore, Deng believes that Jiang has extraordinary capability, and can work effectively.

The First Requirement for the General Secretary Selected by Deng Xiaoping: Obedience

After returning to Beijing from Shanghai, Deng Xiaoping made an inner speech, mentioning Jiang Zemin four times in his speech. He praised Jiang for his strong principle, good ideas for handling economic matters, capability in uniting with others, and determination in handling the student movement in 1986 and 1987. He

stressed that Jiang was a "qualified squad leader." Those who are familiar with Jiang Zemin believe that Deng's views are subjective and one-sided. Taking a lesson from the problems of Hu and Zhao, Deng thought that the first requirement for the party general secretary selected by him is obedience. He must always follow the emperor's advise. This determines to what level the mediocre person can rise.

Once the current democratic movement in Beijing started, Jiang Zemin quelled Shanghai's SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO. He dismissed Qin Benli from his post of editor in chief of the newspaper. In addition, Shanghai paid 30 yuan for each and every member of the workers' picket which was hired to deal with students. This added capital to Jiang Zemin's "campaign" for general secretary. Actually, half of the credit must go to Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji. It was the very crafty mayor who advised Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Shanghai municipal party to hire workers' pickets to suppress students' movement. The idea had nothing to do with Jiang. But the "credit" all went to him. Therefore, all elderly senior statesmen of the CPC unanimously agreed to the appointment of Jiang Zemin as the party general secretary.

Jiang Was Elected by a Slight Majority

However, apart from his ability to curry favor with Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, there are no achievements in Jiang Zemin's official career to speak about. That Shanghai's economy has stagnated is already known to all. This being the case, when a vote was taken during the fourth plenary session, Jiang Zemin just managed to win a slight majority (seven votes more than half the total number of votes), and was thus elected. Perhaps this figure will never be made public.

The most favored candidate, Qiao Shi, turned out to be a loser. There is speculation that in the party, Qiao Shi is in charge of the police force and judicial and security work. This has left a bad impression on people. Moreover, he went too far in handling the Tibetan issue. More importantly, Qiao Shi and Yao Yilin are viewed by Central Committee members as members of the Yang Shangkun and Li Peng group. He is regarded as one of the murderers who crushed the prodemocracy student movement. Of course, the most overwhelming factor was that Deng Xiaoping favored Jiang Zemin and thus gave no consideration to Peng Zhen's proposal. According to an analysis, Deng keeps a wary eye on Peng Zhen, who is overwhelmingly ambitious, and Qiao Shi is generally recognized as a man of the Peng Zhen system.

"Three Unprecedented Insufficiencies" of the Fourth Plenary Session

The current plenary session of the Central Committee is characterized by "three insufficiencies."

1. The general secretary got an insufficient number of votes, setting a record for the general secretary with the fewest number of votes in CPC general secretary election history.

2. The number of reporters stationed at the meeting hall to cover the session was insufficient. To let the fourth plenary session progress in strict secrecy, the number of reporters covering the session was smaller than the previous party meetings. Reporters were requested to send just XINHUA news releases rather than dispatches of their own, and moreover, they were not allowed to attend panel discussions without permission, and only the information service group was responsible for making arrangements for them.

3. Insufficient brief reports on the session proceedings were released. The exchange and communication of the subjects discussed by the panel groups were very limited, a thing never seen in the previous meetings.

What do these three "insufficiencies" show? They show that the Deng-Yang-Li group acts in a furtive and extremely abnormal way, and that toppling Zhao Ziyang and kicking him in the but as well is against both popular feelings and the aspiration of the party.

The newly elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau—Li Ruihuan, Song Ping, and Jiang Zemin—are conservative people who "have closely followed the central authorities." Although Li Ruihuan seems to be a proponent of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, he is a "past master" of suppressing the student movement. Song Ping asserted himself considerably during the campaign to struggle against bourgeois liberalization. With all these conditions, they are all up to the requirements with Deng Xiaoping and party elders use to choose new leaders.

Deng Wrote an Inscription on Zhao's Letter That Reads: Talking Absolute Rubbish

Before the massacre, when Zhao was hospitalized, he wrote two letters to Deng Xiaoping. He asked Li Peng to hand over one of them to Deng Xiaoping. Li Peng said in a rage: I cannot deliver the letter on your behalf. Later on, the letter was delivered to Deng Xiaoping through another channel. Zhao's second letter was handed over to Deng Xiaoping by Bo Yibo, in which he mainly expressed some of his views on Deng Xiaoping. It has been said the letter hurt Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping wrote four characters on Zhao's letter meaning "talking absolute rubbish." By this time, Zhao Ziyang had realized all that had happened around him.

On the afternoon of 2 June, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Qiao Shi, and Yao Yilin held a meeting at the residence of Deng Xiaoping and decided to use force to suppress the student movement, which

was upgraded from being "turmoil" to "a counterrevolutionary rebellion." Chen Yun was immediately informed of the decision by a phone call.

Deng Stressed "Upholding Two Things" and "Refraining From Reversing Correct Verdicts on Three Cases Borne Out by Ironclad Evidence"

At the current enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Political Bureau, Deng Xiaoping made a speech stressing "upholding two things" and "refraining from reversing correct verdicts on three cases borne out by ironclad evidence." The "two things that must be upheld" are the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. The "cases borne out by ironclad evidence" whose "correct verdicts should not be reversed" are the antirightist Struggle, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, and the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion. These "two things" and "three cases" are not different from issuing a "declaration" of dispatching troops to carry out suppression and setting the keynote for the fourth plenary session.

Zhao Staged a Hunger Strike in a Desperate Attempt To Stop the 4 June Massacre

Learning that suppression would be carried out against the students in the evening of 3 June (in the early morning hours of 4 June), Zhao Ziyang made phone calls to Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, and other Standing Committee members, once again expressing his views and request not to suppress the students. He said: If the students are suppressed, there will be no end of trouble for the future. He also made phone calls to Marshals Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen. However, at the time, these people, Li Peng in particular, showed considerable indifference toward him.

Being aware that the decision to suppress the students was irreversible, that every evening (2 June) he staged a hunger strike in a desperate attempt to stop the 4 June massacre. Zhao Ziyang said: I will hold on to my own views even if I am expelled from the party. First, the 26 April editorial should be completely negated—the student movement is not a "disturbance," and such a charge should not be imposed on the patriotic students; second, no armed suppression should be carried out against the students; and third, the hearts of the intellectuals and those of ours are already unlinked to each other—if the students are suppressed by force, this will hurt more intellectuals and the ties with the intellectuals.

It is a pity that Zhao Ziyang's pleading by means of a hunger strike turned out to be unsuccessful. The tragedy of the Beijing bloodletting, never seen before in the history of the CPC, took place.

Zhao Staged a Second Hunger Strike To Protest Armed Suppression Against the Students

On 4 June, Zhao Ziyang was very sad and wept the whole night. By then, he had refused intake of solid food and to see anyone for more than 30 hours as an expression of his dissatisfaction and protest.

In fact, he was no longer in a position to meet any people. After leaving the hospital, Zhao Ziyang was put under house arrest, and the only people who were permitted to see him were Zhao's wife and secretary.

Viewed as a Prisoner, Zhao Was Denied a Last Speech

Many members of the CPC Central Committee were very displeased at this handling of Zhao Ziyang, asserting that this way of doing things was not in line with the party Constitution. Therefore, they demanded that Zhao Ziyang be given an opportunity to speak at the fourth plenary session; Zhao himself insisted that the session would give him an opportunity to make his last speech. He formally made this request with the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, but this was merely his own wishful thinking. By then, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang was viewed as an arch culprit and prisoner.

The CPC Looks as Strong as a Bull but Is Actually Panic-Stricken

Prior to the fourth plenary session, people in Beijing and the rest of the country were mobilized for a large-scale action of exposing those who joined the demonstrations, and arrests followed.

Apart from issuing an order to arrest 21 student leaders, the CPC has also instructed all local public security departments to arrest elite leaders in intellectual, educational, press, and publication circles and to stop them from sneaking out of the country.

Treating them as robbers, the Beijing regime has issued an order to arrest the 21 student leaders. The arrest order also carries their photographs and descriptions. As a matter of fact, some of the 21 student leaders have died. Then why did the CPC put them on the arrest list? This is to cover up the facts. By treating the dead student leaders as alive, the Beijing regime is trying to prove that there was no sanguinary suppression in Tiananmen Square and that not a single student was killed in the square. But as a matter of fact, some of the 21 student leaders are missing or have died.

Because pressure from abroad is becoming stronger, the CPC is panic-stricken even though it looks as strong as a bull. It fears that foreign investments might stop and Western countries might freeze or break off their relations with China. Therefore the CPC has instructed all local governments to stop giving wide publicity to arrests and executions; with the exception of major cases, arrests and executions will not be announced from now on.

While large-scale arrests are being made, a large-scale purge is also being carried out in organs directly under the central authorities.

The CPC Central Committee office has been listed as one of the units to be "seriously dealt with." Two-thirds of its cadres (who favored Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang) have been replaced, and the office has been reduced to paralysis. Routine work is being performed by the State Council and the military control group.

All the members of the Structural Reform Commission, another unit to be "seriously dealt with," are being isolated and investigated.

During the current inner-party purge, cadres in all departments and units must express their attitudes, make a clean break with the student movement, and keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee.

Zhao Ziyang's Life Is in Danger

Bao Tong, Zhao Ziyang's faithful supporter, has been arrested. Reports said that Li Peng and his gang tried to force Bao Tong to reveal Zhao Ziyang's detailed plan on supporting the student movement, in an attempt to make Zhao a criminal and to prevent him from staging a comeback. They announced at the fourth plenary session that Zhao's case had not ended. The CPC Central Committee has set up a special group to investigate his case.

Zhao Ziyang's political fate has been strangled and his life is also in danger. If Deng, Li, and Yang ignore the international image of the CPC, it is possible that they will lay murderous hands on this Nagy-type reformer—but of course they may not necessarily resort to capital punishment.

This is the tragedy of the CPC! Its days are numbered!

More on NPC Eighth Standing Committee Meeting

Wan Li Addresses Committee
HK030711689 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Jun 89 p 1

[XINHUA dispatch: "Text of Wan Li's Speech at the 8th Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee"]

[Text] Members of the Standing Committee:

Today, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress holds its eighth meeting. As all people know, in the past period since the conclusion of the Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], we experienced a serious political struggle concerning the life or death of the party and the state. Since mid-April, a very small number of people with ulterior motives made use of the student unrest to stir up a round of political turmoil in a planned, organized, and premeditated way in Beijing and some other localities, and the turmoil in Beijing developed into a counterrevolutionary revolt. Their purpose of plotting and staging the turmoil

and the revolt was to overthrow the leadership of the CPC and subvert the socialist PRC. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The storm is bound to come sooner or later. This is determined by the major climate in the world and the minor climate in our country. Its inevitable advent is independent from man's will." In the serious political struggle, the party central leadership made the major decision and the State Council imposed martial law in some areas of Beijing according to the 16th item of Article 89 of the PRC Constitution. In light of the developing state of events, the party central leadership, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission adopted certain resolute measures to squash the counterrevolutionary revolt. This major decision represented the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, and it was a legal, correct, and necessary one. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping showed great foresight and played an important role in this struggle. The People's Liberation Army [PLA], the Armed Police Force, and the public security cadres and policemen made major contributions. Here, we extend the highest respects for the PLA troops, the Armed Police Force, and the public security cadres and policemen who made major contributions to the suppression of the counterrevolutionary revolt and express deep condolences to the martyrs who bravely sacrificed their lives in the struggle!

We have won a decisive victory in smashing the counterrevolutionary revolt. The public order in the capital is being rapidly restored, and the situation has gradually returned to stable. The situation in the whole country is stable. After quelling the revolt, we are still facing arduous tasks. At present, the whole party, the whole army, and the people throughout the country are seriously studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech so as to unify thinking and consciously maintain the same political position and act in unison with the party central leadership. The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee being held several days ago was a meeting of great importance in our party's history. It not only played a great role in further stabilizing the national situation, but will also produced far-reaching influence in guaranteeing the continuity of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the continuous and firm implementation of the party basic line, which is summarized into "one center and two basic points" by the 13th party congress. Economic construction is the center, and we must resolutely realize the strategic objective for economic development. The four cardinal principles constitute the foundation for establishing the state, and we must consistently adhere to them without a bit of vacillation. Reform and opening up represent a road to make the country powerful, and we must firmly and constantly implement the policy of reform and opening up and must not return to the old path of national seclusion. At present, we should pay special attention to the fulfillment of the four major tasks put forward by the party central committee plenary

session. At the current meeting of the NPC Standing Committee, we shall seriously study the documents of the fourth plenary session and deeply understand the spirit of this central committee session. A major part of the political structural reform in our country is to maintain the people's congress system. We should continue to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system under the leadership of the party central organ, and should continue to strengthen and improve the fundamental political system based on the people's congresses. We should be fully aware that China's highest interest lies in stability.

It is necessary to strengthen education in socialist democracy and the legal system among the people of all nationalities throughout the country so as to heighten their consciousness about socialist democracy and their understanding of the legal system. All people should consciously exercise their democratic rights prescribed by the constitution and should also strictly perform the duties prescribed by the constitution and other laws. When exercising freedoms and rights, citizens must not impair state interests, social interests, collective interests, and other citizens' legitimate freedoms and rights, and must restrain their behavior according to the laws. Thus, our country will be full of vigor, will maintain unity, stability, and lasting public order, and will be able to smoothly implement the series of line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Now, I shall make some explanation of the agenda and the time of the current standing committee meeting. 1) This meeting was originally scheduled to be convened on about 20 June. However, because students continued their sit-in demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in early June, and some people even declared that they would not withdraw until the NPC Standing Committee was in session on about 20 June to exert pressure on the government. After consideration, the spokesman for the general office of the NPC Standing Committee made a talk to XINHUA reporters, saying that due to the student sit-in demonstrations in the square, it is difficult to hold the standing committee meeting according to the original schedule under such environment. Afterward, the party central leadership, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission took resolute action to quell the counterrevolutionary revolt in Beijing, and the party central committee also held its fourth plenary session. This provided an explicit guideline and necessary conditions for the current NPC Standing Committee meeting. So the Standing Committee chairmen meeting on 26 June decided to convene the Standing Committee meeting today. 2) Some changes have been made in the agenda worked out in mid-May. The 26 June meeting of the Standing Committee chairmen held that since the fourth plenary session was a meeting of great importance, the current standing committee meeting's agenda should include the serious study of the spirit of the fourth plenary session. According to the original agenda, the Standing Committee would listen to the

reports about the work of screening companies and drafting the press law. Recently, the party central leadership, the State Council, and various departments all concentrate on the issue of stopping turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary revolt. Some further measures for punishing corrupt officials and screening companies have yet to be taken to achieve positive results. The drafting of the press law also needs to give consideration to the positive and negative experience summed up from the opinion orientation in the course of stopping turmoil and quelling the revolt so that the contents of the law can be made substantive. To improve the work of screening and rectifying companies and drafting the press law, these two items in the original agenda will not be handled by the current standing committee meeting. As for the issue of deciding the time for holding elections on the county and township levels, because some issues still need further studies in connection with the current situation, it is not included in the current meeting's agenda either.

It is of great importance to hold a successful meeting this time. We should take Comrade Xiaoping's speech and the spirit of the fourth plenary session as the guideline for this meeting. It is hoped that all members will follow this guideline, fully carry forward the spirit of democracy, and make joint efforts with one heart and one mind to make this meeting a success.

Judicial Leaders Attend
*OW0107120789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1223 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—The eighth meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee held a plenary session on the morning of 30 June.

Chairman Wan Li presided over the session. He said: For today's session, the number of participants should be 152. The number of participants actually present is 132, forming a quorum.

In line with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 67 of the PRC Constitution and at the request of Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the PRC Central Military Commission, the NPC Standing Committee members voted to dismiss Zhao Ziyang from his post as vice chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.

During the session, members of the NPC Standing Committee also heard a report by Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing Municipality, made on behalf of the State Council on halting the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. The report is divided into eight parts: 1) the turmoil had been brewing and had been premeditated for a long time; 2) the student unrest had been exploited by the organizers of the turmoil from the beginning; 3) the RENMIN

RIBAO editorial of 26 April was correct in classifying the problem as a turmoil; 4) Comrade Zhao Ziyang's 4 May speech was the turning point for the escalation of the turmoil; 5) the turmoil was aggravated by the threat of a hunger strike; 6) to impose martial law in certain districts of Beijing was a correct measure taken because there was no other alternative; 7) how the very small number of people stirred up the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and 8) how soldiers of the People's Liberation Army were slaughtered by the counterrevolutionary ruffians.

Attending the session were Vice Chairmen Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

Also attending the session as observers were Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Panel Discussion on Guidelines
OW0207092189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 1 Jul 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)—The eighth meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee held a panel discussion yesterday afternoon and today to continue to study and discuss the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and a report made by Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing Municipality, on suppressing turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee Is of Great Historical Significance

He Ying, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said: After winning a decisive victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the party Central Committee promptly called the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The plenary session is of great historical significance and will have far-reaching influence in the history of our party. This is seen mainly in the following aspects: First, the plenary session has swiftly and smoothly resolved the problem concerning Comrade Zhao Ziyang's serious mistakes. This great victory won by the session amply explains that our party and its Central Committee are powerful and effective as a collective. The problem of Comrade Zhao Ziyang is not a general problem inside the party. The struggle against him is one concerning the future destiny of the party and the state. At the critical juncture concerning the survival or extinction of the party and the state, he did not side with the party, but supported turmoil and split the party. Had we acted on his suggestion, our party and socialist system would be toppled, and a second or third class

bourgeois dependency republic would appear on Chinese soil. Our party has eliminated a latent peril by handling the problem of Comrade Zhao Ziyang. This is a matter for rejoicing by the entire party and the people all over the country and a brilliant achievement of the plenary session. Second, the new central leadership headed by General Secretary Jiang Zemin has boosted the people's morale. The new leadership is a more capable and ideal collective, with an enterprising spirit more agreeable to the older generation of revolutionaries and trustworthy to the people. This is another brilliant achievement of the plenary session. Third, the communique and resolutions subsequently adopted by the plenary session have restored order in the country and calmed down popular feeling. As people have seen, the problem of Comrade Zhao Ziyang has been resolved and the new collective leadership headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin has taken shape, but China's general political principles and foreign policy will remain unchanged, and China will continue to advance along the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that is, one focus and two basic points. This is of great importance for consolidating and developing the fruitful results in putting down the rebellion, further stabilizing the situation, assuring party members and ordinary people, and enhancing the cohesive power of the people of all nationalities. The prevailing view at home and abroad is that the overall situation in China has stabilized. This is another glorious achievement of the plenary session.

Bourgeois Liberalization Should Be Resolutely Opposed

Member Xie Tieli said: Over the past few years, there was often something that we were puzzled about and could not understand. Whenever Comrade Xiaoping stressed adherence to the four cardinal principles or put forth the slogan of opposing bourgeois liberalization, some people in the party would quickly come out to "lower the temperature" and change the direction. On our ideological front, it is permissible to vigorously publicize the various trends of bourgeois thoughts and various kinds of doctrines, advocate that "if a man does not look out for himself, heaven and earth will destroy him," and cry out "long live the system of private ownership." But if someone publicizes the communist ideology and advocates unselfishness and hard struggle, he will be mocked and boycotted. Some people totally deny the traditional Chinese culture, which has a history of several thousand years, the struggle carried forward by the Chinese people wave upon wave since the Opium War, and the people's liberation war led by the CPC. They advocate "the acceptance of aggression," believing that if China had not resisted the U.S. and Japanese aggression, it might have become rich today. This is certainly an out-and-out traitorous philosophy and a sheer doctrine of national betrayal. In literary and art circles and film industry, the trend of bourgeois thought is also going unchecked. Money is above everything else. Attention is paid to economic benefits only, not social benefits [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135]. Films

featuring fighting, murders, and pornographic acts with unhealthy contents and even of a reactionary nature flood the market. Even some compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and some Overseas Chinese have frowned upon this state of affairs, saying that we have gone too far and too close to the decadent Western culture. Yet no one here can criticize this unhealthy phenomenon because whoever criticizes it will be blamed as having an "ossified mind" and hindering "the freedom of creation." In our socialist country, why are people free to publicize the trends of bourgeois thoughts, but the freedom of propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is restricted? After the quelling of the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion and the convocation of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the truth has finally been made clear. I firmly believe that the new core of leadership of the party Central Committee will continue to implement the party's consistent policy on intellectuals, respect knowledge, and cherish and protect talents. With regard to literary and art work, I believe, the new core of leadership will continue to adhere to the "two for" [for the masses of people and, in the first place, for the workers, peasants, and soldiers] direction, implement the "double hundred" [let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend] principle, and fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of literary and art workers. As for those who persist in their mistakes and continue to advocate bourgeois liberalization, it is necessary to strictly criticize and struggle against them.

Serious Efforts Should Be Made To Draw Lessons From the Recent Rebellion

Member Cao Longhao said: What happened in Beijing recently was a student unrest and a turmoil at the beginning. Then, it developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion. After reflection, we have found many lessons worth drawing in a serious way. Comrade Xiaoping has said that the storm will come sooner or later. Why did the counterrevolutionary rebellion occur in the capital of our great socialist motherland today, 40 years after the start of our socialist revolution and construction? In my opinion, apart from the international background and domestic social root cause, the following lessons should be drawn after an examination of our work: 1) We have taken economic construction as the central task. Since the beginning of reform and opening to the outside world, the whole party has certainly overlooked the work of ideological education in upholding the four cardinal principles. A general problem existing at all levels from the central organs to various localities is not to pay attention to the four cardinal principles and especially not to stress class struggle. In building socialism, no attention has been paid to the political orientation, proletarian dictatorship, Marxism, and Mao Zedong Thought. As a result, people lack the spiritual prop that they should have, and "money worship" has come into being within the party. This situation is inextricably linked with the mistakes made by the central leadership, in particular Zhao Ziyang's leadership.

2) How should economic structural reform be linked with political structural reform? We have not properly dealt with the problem that our economic structural reform is seriously out of line with the reform of our political structure. Now, our political structure is not advancing but is regressing. For example, many organs are now growing larger and larger. The party's leading role and the political and ideological work are not placed in a proper place. Moreover, in theoretical discussions and studies, a variety of thoughts were very actively presented, while our work of positive guidance was not done promptly to cope with this situation. As a result, rather confused ideas have appeared in people's minds. Because of this, when confronted with a political turmoil, some people could not stand the test and make a clear distinction between the cardinal issues of right and wrong. 3) In view of the recent rebellion, we have come to understand deeply that our major question is how to strengthen the legal system from now on and how to intensify education about the legal system among all people from cadres and to the masses. During the recent student unrest, many localities acted against the law. Why did they not act according to the law? The radical cause is their blunted sense of the legal system. From now on, effective measures must be taken to strengthen the education of the whole party and the people at large to enable them to abide by the law. We must strive to see to it that the law is followed and strictly enforced and our state affairs are handled according to the law.

If Corruption Is Not Eliminated, It Will Be Impossible To Establish Credibility Among the People

Member Zhang Youjun said: At the beginning of the recent student unrest, why were so many people involved in it? One of the reasons was that our party and government made errors, and the masses had complaints. That is to say, our errors were exploited by some bad elements. Problems like this do exist in our party. If we do not seriously correct the errors, get rid of bureaucratic profiteering, and eliminate corrupt phenomena, we will not be trusted by the people, nor can we mobilize the broad masses to further advance our four-modernization program in a smooth way. Our failure to successfully eliminate the corrupt phenomena in the past was probably due to the fact that the children of some of our high-level cadres were involved, just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out. In the future, effective measures must be taken to solve this problem. Bourgeois liberalization, unhealthy practice in society, and corruption of officials have deeply impressed the students, who have distrusted what we have taught them about political affairs. If corruption is not eliminated and if no attention is paid to ideological education, we will lose our bearings.

Member Pan Yan said: What the people want us to do and are urgently concerned about is to correct bureaucratic profiteering and corruption. We should do this by starting from Beijing. When the work in Beijing is done well, other localities will follow suit and also do their

work well. It is necessary to make a firm determination to deal with this question. Embezzlement and corruption are the greatest contributory causes for the loss of support from the people. I think that the new central leading body is bound to do well in this regard.

Meeting Discusses Turmoil
*OW0207014889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[From the "National News Hookup" Program]

[Text] This morning members attending the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] discussed the report on ending the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, delivered by State Councillor Chen Xitong. [Video shows wide pan shot of NPC Standing Committee members seated at long tables facing one another in a square shape, holding a group discussion]

Xiong Fu, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said:

[Begin recording] [Video shows medium closeup of Xiong Fu, seated at a table, addressing a group] The most important target of contention in united front work is young people. The crux of the question is whether to cultivate the young people into proletarian successors or bourgeois successors, whether to cultivate them into supporters of the party's leadership and the socialist system or into opponents of the party's leadership and the socialist system, and whether to cultivate them into patriots who have national dignity in working for the cause of the socialist republic or into people who long for a bourgeois republic. In my opinion, bourgeois liberalization has poisoned two generations of young people in China. The first generation consists of people who are around 30 years old and who are working in various posts, including journalistic posts at the central level. The other generation consists of young people who are attending universities or colleges. In other words, they are the people who started the student strikes, the turmoil, and the counterrevolutionary rebellion. [end recording]

Yang Bo, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said:

[Begin recording of Yang Bo, speaking with very strong regional accent] [Video shows medium closeup of Yang Bo, seated, addressing group] This struggle has made me recall a passage spoken by Chairman Mao Zedong: "This ideological position, if not occupied by the proletariat, will be occupied by the bourgeois." I think it is still true. Practice proves that in the past years we have abandoned the ideological position we had occupied. [words indistinct] (Could this happen if we were guided by Mao Zedong Thought?) The current student strikes, turmoil, and counterrevolutionary rebellion were bound to happen, for ideological and social reasons. We are engaged

in economic work, we don't concern ourselves much about literary and art work, theoretical, and ideological work. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Gu Ming, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said:

[Begin recording] [Video gives medium closeup of Gu Ming, seated, speaking to group] To ensure that our socialist system will remain unchanged, we must first try to improve our socialist political and economic system. Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out that we must uphold the four cardinal principles. Bourgeois liberalization is against the four cardinal principles. It has occurred because we have failed to consistently adhere to the principles. Therefore, we should sum up our current experiences and integrate the upholding of the four cardinal principles with our line for economic development and the system of people's congresses, so as to consolidate and improve this system. [end recording]

Further on Session

OW3006145689 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held its second plenary session this morning at the Great Hall of the People. The session was presided over by Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. [Video opens with a long shot of the meeting hall where participants are seated in rows; video cuts to a closeup of Wan Li, who is seated and is speaking with a script before him]

[Begin Wan Li recording] For today's session, the number of participants should be 152. Twenty are on leave of absence because of illness or other affairs. The number of participants actually present is 132 forming a quorum. The session is now open. There are two items on the agenda for today's session. The first is the dismissal of Zhao Ziyang from his post of vice chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission. In line with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 67 of the PRC Constitution, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, suggested to the NPC Standing Committee that Zhao Ziyang be dismissed from his post as vice chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission. The document received from Chairman Deng Xiaoping and a draft decision of the NPC Standing Committee have been printed and distributed to you. Members, please express your opinions, if any, about this draft decision. [applause] [As Wan Li speaks, camera pans meeting hall] If there are no opinions, we will now begin the vote. Please push the buttons on the voting machine. [pause] The working personnel will now announce the results of the voting. [Video shows a screen which gives the results of the voting; unidentified female voice is heard saying "126 in favor, 0 against, and 3

abstentions. Three people did not push any buttons on the voting machine."] Approved. [applause] Now, the second item on the agenda. Will Comrade Chen Xitong, state councillor, please deliver his report on quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. [End Wan Li recording]

[Video cuts to show Chen Xitong who is seated and speaking; camera zooms in to give a closeup of Chen] [begin Chen Xitong recording] Chairman, vice chairmen, and members: Between the spring and summer of 1989, from mid-April to early June, a very small number of people exploited student unrest in stirring up a planned, organized, and premeditated political turmoil, which later developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the capital. They instigated the turmoil and rebellion with the aim of toppling the CPC leadership and subverting the socialist PRC. The occurrence and development of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion has a deep-rooted international background and domestic social basis. [end Chen Xitong recording]

[Announcer] Chen Xitong said: In this life-or-death struggle for the party and the state, Comrade Zhao Ziyang made the grave mistakes of supporting the turmoil and splitting the party; thus he bears an unshirkable responsibility for the formation and development of the turmoil. In view of the extremely serious situation, the party Central Committee made the correct policy decision and adopted a series of decisive measures, winning firm support from the whole party and the people of all nationalities in China. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their representative, played an extremely important role in winning victory in the struggle. The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], armed police forces, and public security police made tremendous contributions to stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. The broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals resolutely opposed the turmoil and rebellion and rallied closely around the party Central Committee, demonstrating a high degree of political awareness and a sense of responsibility of being their own masters.

[As announcer continues his narration, video shows closeup of Wan Li as well as pan shots of people seated to his right; they are Xi Zhongxun, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, and Lei Jieqiong—FBIS] Chen Xitong's report is divided into eight parts: 1) the turmoil had been brewing and had been premeditated for a long time; 2) the student unrest had been exploited by the organizers of the turmoil from the beginning; 3) the RENMIN RIBAO editorial of 26 April was correct in classifying the problem as a turmoil; 4) Comrade Zhao Ziyang's 4 May speech was the turning point for the escalation of turmoil; 5) the turmoil was aggravated by the threat of a hunger strike; 6) to impose martial law in certain districts of Beijing was a correct measure taken because there was no other alternative; 7)

how the very small number of people stirred up the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and 8) how the counterrevolutionary thugs cruelly injured and killed PLA soldiers.

[Video gives another pan shot showing Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, an empty seat with a nameplate for Seypidin Aizezi, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, empty seat with a nameplate for Chen Muhua, a man wearing dark glasses partially obscured by a cameraman, and Wang Hanbin; this is followed by a closeup of Chen Xitong] Chen Xitong said: To achieve complete victory in stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, we should boldly mobilize the masses to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and carry through to the end the work of ferreting out counterrevolutionary rioters. It is imperative to thoroughly expose the conspiracy of turmoil and rebellion and to punish, according to law, the organizers and plotters of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion as well as those who have for a long time obstinately adhered to the stand of bourgeois liberalization and engaged in political plots, those who have colluded with hostile forces overseas and outside our country, those who have provided illegal organizations with secret core information about the party and state, and criminals who have created various atrocities such as beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing. Efforts should be made to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and, through resolute, decisive, painstaking, and meticulous work, concentrate on striking at the very few arch criminal elements and those diehards who refuse to repent. We should do as much as possible to expand the scope of education and unity and, on this basis, rely on the broad masses to make strenuous efforts to increase production, practice strict economy, and wage hard struggle to make up as soon as possible for all the losses caused by the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion.

[Video ends with a distant pan shot of the meeting hall]

Session Hears Finance Report
OW0307105989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1009 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)—The on-going Eighth Meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee held a full session today and heard a report on the accounts for the 1988 fiscal year delivered by State Councillor Wang Bingqian, who is also finance minister.

Wang said that China's total state revenues in 1988 amounted to 262.802 billion yuan while overall state expenditures were 270.657 billion yuan. The final accounts show that China had a deficit of 7.855 billion yuan last year.

Today's meeting also heard an explanatory report on the draft law on demonstrations, given by another State Councillor Wang Fang.

The aim of drafting the demonstration law is to safeguard public order and social stability, as well as ensuring the citizens' freedom and right to hold rallies, parades and demonstrations as empowered by the constitution.

The draft law is in line with the need of a better implementation of the Constitution, the needs of developing socialist democracy and promotion of the socialist legal construction, said Wang Fang, who is also minister of public security.

The proposal for examining the draft law was submitted by Premier Li Peng today to the NPC Standing Committee.

A written report on NPC Chairman Wan Li's visit to Canada and the United States was also delivered to today's meeting, presided over by the committee's Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun.

Further on Finance Report
OW0307113289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1104 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)—China's total state revenues in 1988 amounted to 262.802 billion yuan while overall state expenditures were 270.657 billion yuan, Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, announced here today.

The final state accounts show that China had a deficit of 7.855 billion yuan in the 1988 fiscal year.

Speaking to the Eighth Meeting of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, the minister said that last year the overall state revenues were more than the budgeted figures. This, along with the readjustment of financial expenditure, has guaranteed the smooth implementation of measures for reform and construction he said. The higher budget figures in 1988 are attributed to the continuous increase of social production and expanding distribution of commodities as well as to the deepening of the reform of the budget system.

The allocation and utilization of state expenditures last year were correct, said Wang Bingqian, adding that 63.337 billion yuan was appropriated for capital construction, accounting for 100.1 percent of the total budgeted figure.

According to Wang Bingqian, budgetary investment last year in capital construction accounted for 98 percent of the budgeted figures while expenditure with foreign loans in capital construction concluded [as received] 108.3 percent.

Last year state investment in agricultural production and cultural, scientific and health undertakings witnessed a considerable increase over the previous year, the minister told the meeting.

The 1988 state budget was implemented satisfactorily. "But there still remain quite a number of problems that should not be ignored," Wang Bingqian pointed out, adding that the deficit over several years is a major economic problem.

"From now on strict measures must be taken by both central and local governments to gradually balance revenues and expenditure and to eliminate the deficits through rectification, readjustment and the deepening of reform."

Despite the fast economic development and increase of financial revenues in recent years, the problem of poor economic efficiency still lingers, Wang said.

Reshuffle of Propaganda Leading Group 'Normal'
HK3006025089 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 30 Jun 89 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporter: "The Dismissal of Hu Qili, Rui Xingwen, and Yan Mingfu Is Allegedly 'Normal Work Changes'"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun—According to sources here, the CPC central leadership has told various journalist institutions that the dismissal of Hu Qili, Rui Xingwen, and Yan Mingfu from the central secretariat was part of "normal work changes" inside the party, so their removal from office bore a character different from the dismissal of Zhao Ziyang.

According to sources, Hu Qili, Rui Xingwen, and Yan Mingfu were removed from office because of their performances during the student unrest. Their "competence" was thus doubted. However, some national newspapers placed Hu, Rui, and Yan on a par with Zhao Ziyang. The central leadership was worried that this might cause confusion to the grass-roots organizations and ordinary people, so it instructed the journalist institutions to pay attention to policy standards.

In addition, sources also revealed that the five-member propaganda leading group formed during the student unrest is also being reshuffled.

The five-member propaganda leading group during the student unrest included Wang Renzhi, director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department; Zeng Jianhui, deputy director of the Central Propaganda Department; He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission; Li Zhijian, director of the Beijing CPC Propaganda Department; and Yuan Mu. Now it is said that He Dongchang and Li Zhijian have been removed from this leading group because the propaganda work has to be oriented to the whole country, and He and Li

only represent the State Education Commission and the Beijing municipal party committee. Other members now remain in the propaganda leading group.

Deng Signs Order To Confer Titles on Martyrs
OW0207140189 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 2 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, signed an order on 30 June to confer the honorable title of "Guardian of the People's Republic" on Liu Guogeng and nine other martyrs who died a hero's death when taking part in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital. The 10 martyrs are Liu Guogeng, platoon leader of the 4th Company of a martial law enforcement unit; Wang Qifu, leader of a radio squad of the 5th Battalion Headquarters of a martial law enforcement unit; Li Qiang, fighter of the 2d Company of the 5th Battalion; Du Huaiqing, fighter of the 2d Company of the 5th Battalion; Li Dongguo, deputy leader of the 4th Squad of the 2d Company of the 5th Battalion; Wang Xiaobing, fighter of the 2d Company of the 5th Battalion; Xu Rujun, leader of a wire communications squad of the 3d Company of the 5th Battalion; Cui Guozheng, fighter of the 2d Company of a martial law enforcement unit; Ma Guoxuan, squad leader and acting platoon leader of the 6th Company of a martial law enforcement unit; and Wang Jinwei, staff officer of the Logistics Department of a martial law enforcement unit.

Martyr Liu Guogeng was a native of Laiyang City, Shandong Province. He was born in 1964 and joined the Army in 1983. [passage omitted] On 15 June, Martyr Liu Guogeng was posthumously admitted as a CPC member.

Martyr Wang Qifu, a native of Jiashan County, Anhui Province, was born in 1968 and joined the Army in 1986. Martyr Li Qiang, a native of Xian City, Shaanxi Province, was born in 1969 and joined the Army in 1987. Martyr Du Huaiqing, a native of Qinghe County, Hebei Province, was born in 1967 and joined the Army in 1985. Martyr Li Dongguo, a native of Jiashan County, Anhui Province, was born in 1967 and joined the Army in 1986. Martyr Wang Xiaobing, a native of Xian City, Shaanxi Province, was born in 1968 and joined the Army in 1987. Martyr Xu Rujun, a native of Jiashan County, Anhui Province, was born in 1967 and joined the Army in 1986. [passage omitted] On 18 June, Wang Qifu and these five other martyrs were posthumously admitted as CPC members.

Martyr Cui Guozheng was a native of Huinan County, Jilin Province. He was born in 1968 and joined the Army in 1987. [passage omitted] Martyr Cui Guozheng has been posthumously admitted as a CPC member.

Martyr Ma Guoxuan was a native of Yuzhou City, Henan Province. He was born in 1967 and joined the Army in 1985. He joined the party in February 1989. [passage omitted]

Martyr Wang Jinwei, a native of Taikang County, Henan Province, was born in 1962 and joined the Army in 1983. He joined the party in January 1985. [passage omitted]

Liu Guogeng Honored

OW0307120789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 2 Jul 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)—The Central Military Commission of the PRC issued an order on 30 June to confer “Guardian of the Republic,” a title of honor, on martyr Liu Guogeng.

Liu Guogeng was the platoon leader of the 4th company of the communications regiment of a unit of the martial law enforcement troops in the capital. He was of the Han nationality, and was born in Laiyang City, Shandong Province, in January 1964. He joined the Army in October 1983 and was promoted to the military rank of second lieutenant. While taking part in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, he was brutally killed by rioters and died a hero's death on 4 June 1989. After his heroic death, he was posthumously admitted as a member of the Communist Party.

The order, signed by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, notes: The unit to which Liu Guogeng belonged was ordered to move toward Tiananmen Square on the evening of 3 June 1989. The troops were attacked several times by rioters on the way. Defying stones flung at them, he struggled with the rioters who attempted to set his vehicle on fire. His left hand and left arm were wounded by the rioters. In spite of his wounds and pain, he led the vehicle to break through the rioters' encirclement and arrive at the northern flank of the Great Hall of the People on schedule at dawn on 4 June. When he learned that there were still three vehicles of his unit that had been smashed and blocked on the way and that the leaders of the unit had decided to send someone to rescue them, he volunteered for the mission. He took a driver with him and, bringing along some steel wire rope, set out on his way for the rescue mission. When they made their way to the area near the Telegram Building, a group of rioters rushed toward them. Bricks, bottles, and iron rods fell on and hit their heads and chests like raindrops. The driver was knocked unconscious on the spot and was sent to the hospital. Left alone to face a mob that had gone mad, Liu Guogeng showed no fear and summoned up all his courage and energy to break out of their encirclement. However, he was hopelessly outnumbered, and in the end was killed in an extremely brutal manner by the rioters. After he met his death, his body was burned and

hung on a large vehicle by the rioters. Later, a deranged rioter who had gone out of his mind cut open his belly. Confronting extremely vicious rioters, Comrade Liu Guogeng fought bravely and stubbornly, preferring death to yielding. He used his fresh blood and life to fulfill the iron oath of safeguarding the republic, the socialist system, and the interests of the people.

The order says: The brief life of Comrade Liu Guogeng is one of boundless loyalty to the party, motherland, and people. When he was a telegraph operator, he was a good fighter who loved the Army, learned the art of warfare, and showed proficiency in telegraph operations; at school he was a good student with excellent academic records and ethical attainments, who showed proper respect for teachers and education. After he became a platoon leader, he was a good cadre who set a good example for soldiers and showed concern for them. The platoon under his leadership had gained a collective award of merit, third class. When he acted as the secretary of a Communist Youth League [CYL] branch, it was commended as an advanced CYL branch. He showed concern for the masses and was eager to help others. During his lifetime, he performed a great many good deeds for the people of the locality in which his unit was stationed as well as his comrades-in-arms, and was deeply loved and respected by everyone who knew him.

The order points out: Comrade Liu Guogeng is a good son of the party, an excellent cadre among soldiers of the People's Army, and a paragon for the broad masses of officers and men. All comrades in the Army are required to emulate his firm stand of loyalty to the motherland and clear distinction between what to love and what to hate, his heroism of not fearing violence and a hero's death, his unyielding work style of dedication to duties and firm resolution to accomplish a mission, and his nobleness in rescuing comrades-in-arms without thought for himself. The order calls on all the troops of the Army to earnestly study the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; and make vigorous efforts, with ardent political enthusiasm, exalted revolutionary fighting will, and strict organizational discipline; to struggle for checking and putting an end to turmoil once and for all quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and further strengthening the overall building of the Army, in order to promote continued progress of the undertakings of reform and construction in our country.

Reporters Recount Tale

OW0307064689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 2 Jul 89

[“From Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)—Newsletter: Rise Like a Phoenix From the Ashes—A remembrance of six martyrs who perished at the intersection of Cui Wei Road

By XINHUA NEWS AGENCY correspondent and reporter

The Central Television Station recently aired the video of six fighters of the Beijing martial law troops who were brutally burned to death by thugs. Millions and millions of television viewers, without exception, have expressed indignation over the death of the six fighters.

Numerous scrolls of elegiac couplets have been put up at the Cui Wei Road intersection in Beijing where the warriors sacrificed their lives; scrolls of elegiac couplets have also been hung on fire-scorched tree branches. The elegiac couplets read: By quelling the rebellion, their names will go down in the annals of history; and by sacrificing their lives in the capital, their reputation will go down in posterity. Under the scrolls of the elegiac couplets, rows and rows of wreaths and flower baskets surround the martyrs' photographs; under the black-rimmed photo frames were written the names of the martyrs: Wang Qifu, Du Huaiqing, Li Dongguo, Li Qiang, Wang Xiaobing, and Xu Rujun, all written in a solemn brush style.

It was about 0100 in the early morning of 4 June when Wang Qifu and 10 other fighters boarded a Jiefang brand vehicle fully loaded with anti-riot equipment. They headed toward Tiananmen Square to carry out their mission. When it arrived at the Cui Wei Road intersection the vehicle was intercepted by thugs and people who were ignorant of the truth. At that time, four military vehicles were burning at both sides of the road; billowy smoke and flames shot to the sky. When the thugs saw the military vehicle come from the south, they shouted: Stop the military vehicle and burn them to death. In the blink of an eye, stones, bricks, and soft drink bottles were thrown toward the vehicle like rain drops; people rushed forward on the road. To avoid running over the masses, the driver was forced to slow down the speed of the vehicle. Thugs, taking advantage of the slowing car, threw molotov cocktails at it and scattered the road with triangular nails, which punctured the rear and left side tires of the vehicle. The vehicle tried to make a right turn, but it leaned to the left and overturned. Seeing this, the thugs rushed forward and madly threw torches and bottles of petroleum on the vehicle. Instantly, the vehicle's tarpaulin burst in flames, and the equipment inside the vehicle also caught fire. Four fighters in the back of the vehicles tried to get rid of the equipment which was falling on them and stumbled out of the fire. Braving flying stones and flaming articles, they desperately tried to rescue the other fighters trapped in the vehicle. However, thugs blocked their rescue efforts. A moment later, the fiery flames caused the gas tank to explode. Six fighters were engulfed alive by the fiery flames.

Thus, in a sense, the six martyrs composed a revolutionary and heroic song with their young lives in their efforts to protect the capital and the CPC Central Committee; they showed boundless loyalty to the motherland.

When the motherland needs them, revolutionary fighters will always stand at the forefront. This was the standard of action for the six martyrs. The turmoil in the capital since April of this year worried them. Before coming to the capital to execute orders, Du Huaiqing visited Tiananmen Square with his elder brother who was on official duty in Beijing. He was heavy-hearted when he saw the solemn square messed up by sit-in crowds. When his unit received orders to go to enforce martial law in the capital, he took the lead in submitting a letter of determination to the party organization. Fighter Xu Rujun received a cable which read "mother is seriously ill." Although he was concerned about his mother, he was more concerned about the motherland which was plagued by turmoil. Without a moment of hesitation, he came to Beijing with his unit. Wang Qifu and Li Dongguo voluntarily postponed their engagement with their sweethearts. When their units arrived at the gathering point in Beijing's suburbs, they, even though weary, immediately plunged themselves into hectic training and into dealing with other exigencies. They resolved to successfully fulfil the task entrusted to them by the CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Military Commission.

On the night of 3 June, a superior department ordered the units to send personnel to get equipment from military supply warehouse to execute the martial law order. All fighters wanted to take part in the mission. Ten fighters rushed to the warehouse by car and loaded the equipment with utmost speed. When the car was loaded, everyone gasped from exhaustion and their clothes were drenched with sweat. On the way back, they were blocked by thugs. The thugs incessantly threw stones, soft drink bottles, and steel rods at them. The fighters were without weapons and patiently submitted to the humiliations and verbal abuses. They stuck to the policy of not returning the verbal abuses and fighting back. As the car went through rows and rows of road blocks, broke through encirclements, and arrived at their station, all 10 fighters had bruises all over their bodies. Wang Qifu had a walnut-sized wound on his face and his teeth had been knocked loose by thugs. When other comrades in arms volunteered to replace them, they all refused.

Press Circles Study Deng Speech
OW0107094989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 30 Jun 89

[From Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—People from press circles in Beijing attended a forum today to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

After seriously studying the communique and relevant documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, responsible comrades of some of the

press units at the forum proposed that journalists uphold the four cardinal principles, that press reform not deviate from the basic direction, and that press circles summarize experiences and lessons.

After experiencing the storm, press circles in the capital have been soberly pondering over the past and the future. Li Yang, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee who officiated at the forum, said: Looking back at press work in the past 2 months, I think there are many experiences and lessons that must be summarized. At a critical time, some newspapers and periodicals made serious mistakes in guiding public opinion. Almost all major debates over journalistic theory and views in recent years manifested themselves and were tested by social practice during this historical juncture.

Shao Huaze, editor in chief of RENMIN RIBAO, said: The upholding of the four cardinal principles in press reform should be the focus of our reflection. The party, the government, and the people have placed hopes on the success of reform. The crux of the matter is what kind of ideology should be used to guide press reform. On this point, there have been serious divisions among press circles. There was a prevailing view—that is, whoever advocated the upholding of the four cardinal principles in press reform was regarded as having ossified thinking and being a conservative, or was even suspected of being an anti-reformist; this really made people reluctant to speak their minds. The press reform advocated by some people was actually a kind of bourgeois press reform whose purpose was to pull our newspapers away from party leadership. He held that upholding the four cardinal principles will surely neither interfere with nor restrict press reform; on the contrary, it will benefit the reform.

Fan Jingyi, general editor of JINGJI RIBAO, noted that because of loosening up or abandoning the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, considerable and undesirable changes occurred among the journalist corps. In recent years, people minimized or even forgot the leadership of the party over journalistic work; voices advocating the role of party newspapers, party spirit, plain living and hard struggle, honesty among officials, and down-to-earth style were rarely heard. Ugly phenomena such as fraudulent practices were found among journalists. He noted the considerable results that had been scored in press reform the past several years. The reform had brought about changes such as doing away with outmoded workstyle and methods of news presentation of the past. However, for a considerable period of time, press reform had been distorted; the kind of so-called objective and fair reporting advocated by some had weakened the role of journalism as the mouthpiece of the party. He proposed that we should, guided by the four cardinal principles, further do a good job in press reform. He said that having gone through the rebellion, we, like a person waking up from a dream, should draw a lesson from the bitter experience and should seize the

opportunity to carry out a shakeup in ideology, work-style, and organization among journalists; we should build a press corps that voluntarily upholds the four cardinal principles and rejects bourgeois liberalization.

Yang Weiguang, deputy director of the Central Television Station, said: Regarding the problem of guiding public opinion, press circles themselves are also to blame because they did not uphold the four cardinal principles during reform and opening to the outside world; they spread Western-style bourgeois press views; they particularly made a mess of the correct journalistic views in the areas of journalistic education and theoretical study; they stressed absolute press freedom; they did not stress discipline; they emphasized one-sidedness to the neglect of the other side. Our television journalists are relatively young. They, more than others, need to strengthen their education on Marxist journalism.

Ma Qingxiang, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television, stressed that radio broadcasting and television are the propaganda tools of the party. He suggested: Press circles should carry out reeducation work on Marxist journalism; some modifications should be made in teaching journalism at schools; and greater efforts should be made to step up propaganda work abroad. He said that in contrast to foreign rumormongering and mudslinging against China, our voice is relatively weak.

Xu Xinhua, deputy chief editor of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY said in his speech: Through this upheaval, I profoundly feel the heavy responsibility of journalists. All reporters, editors, and other staff members should cautiously and conscientiously carry out their work well. An important lesson that all journalists should draw from the recent upheaval is how to hold fast to the correct political orientation and correctly guide public opinion. If we only stress so-called subjectivity without emphasizing political orientation, what kind of goal can we achieve by remaining "subjective?" It is impossible for journalists to carry out their work without political orientation. Facts prove that only by siding with the party, the state, and the people, can journalists correctly guide public opinion. A thing has both appearance and essence. To help the people make a selection is a form of guidance. Only by selecting whatever reflects the essence of a thing, can we remain subjective.

Liu Hushan, chief editor of BEIJING RIBAO realized in the course of running the newspaper that to adhere to the correct orientation in running the newspaper, it is essential to stress party spirit and party discipline. He pointed out: Our newspaper is the party's mouthpiece. During a certain period, we were not allowed to mention principles regarding party spirit. A reader told us: "A Communist Party newspaper opposes the Communist Party. What is going on?" Liu said: During the turmoil, our newspaper did something good. There were many rumors during those days. We promptly reported facts and the truth and dared to publish the correct views of

the people. Our newspaper published nearly 20 installments of a special column called "Voice of the People." The masses came to their senses right after they learned the truth.

The forum was organized and held by the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee. Wang Renzhi, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a speech on how the press circles can disseminate and implement the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech.

Also attending today's forum were responsible persons and representatives of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, JIEFANGJUN BAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, NONGMIN RIBAO, FAZHI RIBAO, Beijing Television Station, Beijing Broadcasting and Television Bureau, and the All-China Journalists' Association.

Reasons for Martial Law Proclamation Explained
OW0207160889 Beijing in Japanese to Japan
0930 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] People want to live in peace and stability and the people of Beijing are no exception. The normal and stable lives of the people in Beijing, however, have been disturbed since mid-April, first by the student movement, then by turmoil, and finally by the counterrevolutionary rebellion; the people thus lived precariously. Then, the counterrevolutionary rebellion was suppressed and normal order has returned. Now, the people in Beijing realize what has been brought about by the turmoil, understand why the government has imposed martial law, and support the martial law proclamation. In this connection, we will broadcast a talk on why martial law has to be imposed on some sections of Beijing.

It was the first time that martial law had been imposed in Beijing since the founding of New China. People were understandably surprised and doubtful when martial law was proclaimed. Well then, why was martial law imposed in Beijing? To answer this question, let us first briefly review developments in Beijing since early April.

Taking advantage of the death of former CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 15 April, some university students in Beijing, at the instigation of a tiny minority, held rallies and demonstrations first on campuses, then in the streets of Beijing and at Tiananmen Square under the pretext of paying tribute to Hu Yaobang's memory. Why do we say that they were held under the pretext of paying tribute? Because these students' rallies and demonstrations did not have anything to do with paying tribute to the memory of Mr Hu Yaobang; they were held from the very beginning under the slogans of so-called democracy and liberty.

With the tiny minority's antigovernment strength intensifying and surfacing, the people demanded the dissolution of the Communist Party in violation of the Constitution, cried for the implementation of a multiparty system, abused state leaders by name, and some even went so far as to call the State Council, the legal government, a puppet government. Some of them even worked out a plan, the so-called [words indistinct] action plan, to attack Zhongnanhai, where the CPC Central Committee and the State Council are located. On 18 and 19 April during the rebellion's first stage, some of them actually attacked the Xinhua Gate, the Zhongnanhai's southern gate. With this attack, the rebellion's political target as well as true purpose became clear.

Meanwhile, such illegal organizations as the College Students' Autonomous Federation appeared, and then other illegal organizations such as the Workers' Autonomous Federation, the Visiting Local Students' Autonomous Federation and the Beijing Residents' Autonomous Federation appeared one after another. These illegal organizations incited students to hold demonstrations and hunger strikes, instigated workers to go on strikes, and openly orchestrated the rebellion. Tens of thousands of people or even hundreds of thousands of people joined several demonstrations held in mid-May. Thus, the original student movement was turned into an organized rebellion.

Violent rebellion has seriously affected normal production and social order in the city of Beijing. Because the urban transportation facilities were destroyed, the traffic became paralyzed. Moreover, parts of the schedule for the Sino-Soviet summit talks which had aroused worldwide attention were forced to be either postponed or cancelled due to this rebellion. Beijing was virtually in anarchy because raw materials and factory goods could not be transported smoothly, and necessities including propane gas, vegetables, and foodstuffs, were lacking.

Taking advantage of this chaotic condition, a tiny minority who can be called the dregs of society went on a rampage; bank and store robberies were reported in various areas. Reckless drivers were engaged in unlawful actions in various sections of Beijing, and social stability was seriously upset.

As is known from the facts, the rioters pointed their spearhead at the CPC and the socialist system, attempted to overthrow the people's republic, and sought to found a completely Westernized bourgeois republic during this rebellion. Under these circumstances, the State Council imposed martial law at 2000 [1300 GMT] on 20 May 1989, in accordance with the Constitution, on some sections of Beijing. This was done to ensure social stability, guarantee the life and property of Beijing residents, maintain security of public properties and normal operation of the Beijing Municipal Government, and stabilize the situation throughout the nation.

On 3 and 4 June, a tiny minority influenced part of the masses who were unfamiliar with the truth to prevent martial law enforcement troops from carrying out their tasks. They caused counterrevolutionary rebellion as the masses set up barricades with buses and other materials, beat up, injured or killed martial law enforcement troops, burnt up military vehicles, or stole their weapons. Through the facts mentioned above, it can be understood why it was necessary to impose martial law in Beijing. Moreover, because of the turmoil during the past 2 months, Beijing has suffered economic losses amounting to 1 billion yuan which is equal to approximately 35 billion yen in Japanese currency. If martial law had not been imposed, there would have been greater losses.

At present, the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has been suppressed and the situation in other parts of China is moving toward stability. The deployment of martial law enforcement troops was at first a shock to Beijing residents and the Chinese people who had lived in peace and stability for 40 years, and they must have felt suffocated. Nevertheless, we can say that the turmoil and rebellion have been overcome and the life of peace and stability has returned because the State Council has imposed martial law on some sections of Beijing.

Paper Says XINHUA Chief May Be Fired
OW0107030589 Tokyo KYODO in English
0255 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong, July 1 KYODO—China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY President Mu Qing and Culture Minister Wang Meng may be fired shortly, the Hong Kong newspaper WEN WEI PO said Saturday.

When Chinese writer Liu Binyan visited here from the United States last month, he said the XINHUA president has not worked recently.

He said the news agency was under the control of State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu, who is said to be Prime Minister Li Peng's aide, and Wang Renzhi, head of the Party's Propaganda Department.

The culture minister reportedly is unacceptable to hard-liner party leaders and has made up his mind to resign.

Vice Culture Minister Ying Ruocheng may succeed Wang as culture minister, the paper said.

Propaganda Officials Control Media, Purge Feared
HK0107024889 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
1 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] "Central Propaganda Department Remains Stationed in Media Units; Beijing Journalists Face Wide-Scale Purge"

[Text] Beijing 1 Jul (MING PAO)—Beijing's media, which fought for freedom of the press and supported the students' democratic movement not long ago, is facing a

wide-scale purge. Work teams set up by the Central Committee Propaganda and Organization Departments have been stationed in Beijing's media units, where everyone is compelled to study and make a self-examination. Consequently, everyone in Beijing's media is on tenterhooks and is very cautious in both speech and behavior.

A discussion meeting was held here yesterday for the chief responsible persons of a dozen or so Beijing media units to review both the positive and negative roles of the media during the period of the so-called "turmoil" and "counterrevolutionary rebellion." Based on a Beijing Television report, the forum held that the media has gone through an unprecedented, severe test in the past 2 months; some media units deviated from the right course in their guidance of public opinion.

Central Propaganda Department Director Wang Renzhi presided over the discussion meeting yesterday. However, absent from the meeting was the newly appointed Central Committee Standing Committee member Li Ruihuan, who replaced Hu Qili and Rui Xinwen, formerly in charge of propaganda work.

In his speech delivered at the meeting, Wang Renzhi held that to adhere to the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the 13th Party Congress in an all-around, correct, and persistent way, it was imperative for the media to strictly conduct reform and opening up under the prerequisite of the basis of the four cardinal principles. RENMIN RIBAO Editor in Chief Shao Huaze said that serious problems existed in the past with regard to who should exercise leadership in press reform, with what ideology to guide reform, as well as its orientation and objective. He held the view that the groundwork of press reform was none other than implementing the four cardinal principles. JINGJI RIBAO Editor in Chief Fan Jingyi held that the objective causes for the deviation of the media not long ago were: 1) The media was at a loss when there were two different voices from the top echelons of the central authorities; 2) The chief party leader gave erroneous guidance to the media at a critical moment; and 3) The number of media workers involved in the recent incident was unprecedented.

Observers here believe that the discussion meeting could be a prelude to an all-around purge of Beijing's media. It was learned that aside from Central Television, Central Radio, Xinhua News Agency (XINHUA) and RENMIN RIBAO, which are still under military control, work teams set up by the Central Propaganda Department have already been stationed in some of Beijing's media units, including the All-China Journalists' Association.

Under tyrannical pressure, Beijing's media units are compelled to study Central Documents and Deng Xiaoping's "June 9" speech every day, and everyone is asked to examine his behavior and ideological problems to reach unanimity with the central authorities. The work teams

have also resorted to the practice of the Cultural Revolution, requiring media workers to report on others' mistakes. Some personalities who took an active part in demonstrations were ordered to write confessions. Therefore, many media workers are now very cautious in their behavior and speech, and will not say what is really on their minds. This reporter tried to contact some journalists, but they would not talk under the pretext of being "too busy studying" or "inconvenience." It was learned, however, that the overwhelming majority of mainland journalists have not become apathetic. Although they are gagged under the highhanded policy, many of them are still collecting material under very difficult conditions. On the very morning of the June 4 Massacre, many of them were on site covering the actual scenes. There were even casualties and deaths among them.

'Rectification Drive' Launched Against Journalists
HK0307021989 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 3 Jul 89 p 12

[From "a correspondent in Beijing"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party has launched a rectification drive against journalists who have erred from the party line.

"In recent years, the party's leadership of the mass media has been blunted, and instances of false reporting and exaggeration have occurred frequently," said the editor-in-chief of the *ECONOMIC DAILY*, Fan Jingyi, at a seminar on press reform in Beijing.

His sentiments were echoed by the Vice-Minister of Radio, Film and Television, Mr Ma Qingxiang, who suggested that journalists be re-trained in the tenets of Marxist journalism.

The deputy director of the *NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY*, Mr Xu XINHUA, emphasised that journalistic work should not be divorced from China's political orientation. "Only when the mass media keeps to the stand of the party, the state and the people can it correctly guide public opinion," he said.

Chinese journalists in the capital say they have been told to give maximum exposure to the good deeds of the party and the Government, especially the work and speeches of party chief Jiang Zemin. Although they add, most of the important and sensitive work in the media has already been taken over by the military, leaving the civilian journalists to select material to back the party line.

The newspapers and television news are now full of stories of how industrial production is up, peasants raking in bumper harvests and provincial governments resolutely cracking down on corruption and crime in general.

There is no bad news any more, anything that remotely resembles "bourgeois liberalisation" is automatically spiked.

Many journalists who took part in the pro-democracy protests have refused to co-operate, feigning illness or taking extended leave. The majority, with varying degrees of cynicism, carefully select only those facts that their leaders will approve of and ignore or gloss over those which cause offence.

Yesterday's newspapers all gave extensive coverage to the party's 68th birthday celebrations and Mr Jiang's call to strengthen the party.

Accompanied by images of a clean-up Tiananmen Square, the new party leader painted an optimistic vision of the future, describing how China's dreams would be realised under the guidance of the Communist Party.

The *BEIJING DAILY* quoted a group of American tourists, the first foreigners to climb on to the newly re-opened Tiananmen Rostrum as saying: "Beijing is so peaceful and beautiful. From here we can see that actual conditions are not the same as the foreign media's propaganda makes out."

The same day, a young writer climbed on to the rostrum to gaze out over the sentries who had replaced the song and dance troupes of Saturday morning. He only made one comment, quoting a line from Bei Dao's poem, *The answer*, "I don't believe the sky is blue."

A month after the suppression of pro-democracy protests, hundreds of helmeted troops armed with AK-47 assault rifles still guarded the centre of the capital yesterday.

Draft Law on Demonstrations Submitted for Debate
OW0307123689 Beijing *XINHUA* in English
1208 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)—The right of citizens to hold rallies and demonstrations is covered in a draft of China's first law on demonstrations.

The draft law stipulates that citizens exercising the right to demonstration shall not impinge upon the interests of the state, society and collectives or on the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens.

Premier Li Peng submitted the draft law today to the on-going Eighth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress. State Councilor Wang Fang, also public security minister, gave the meeting an explanation on the draft, which has been ten years in the preparation.

The draft law, based on China's Constitution, aims at safeguarding public order and social stability, facilitating the socialist modernization, and guaranteeing the citizens' legitimate rights to hold rallies and demonstrations.

According to article 35 of China's Constitution, citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy the freedom of assembly, procession and demonstrations.

Chinese people are the masters of the country and enjoy various democratic rights empowered by the constitution, Wang Fang said.

Nevertheless, the minister noted, "As China is in the primary stage of socialism and the class struggle still exists within a certain scope, the construction of democratic politics can only be carried out in an orderly fashion through legal channels".

Therefore, he went on, the massive and intense ways people adopt to express their wills as holding rallies, parades and demonstrations especially need to be guaranteed as well as restricted by law.

No protesters will be allowed to go against the basic principles of the Constitution, or against the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, or the socialist system, the draft law says.

No demonstrations advocating the split of the motherland or undermining national unity should be permitted in China, the 24-article draft says.

Organizers of rallies, parades and demonstrations should ask for permission in advance from the public security departments, and they should make clear their purposes, means, posters, slogans, the number of participants, hours and places of starting and ending, route and the names, professions and addresses of the organizers, the draft stipulates.

This is to ensure that enough police are available to help maintain order and to ensure the smooth progress of the activities, Wang Fang explained.

The gatherings and demonstrations, once approved by the authorities, should be free from interference and hindrance from any units or individuals, according to the draft, and police should take measures, even by compulsory means if necessary, to check any hindrance or infringement upon the approved demonstrations.

Any illegal contact activities in starting and organizing demonstrations should be resolutely banned to effectively safeguard social stability, the minister said, and therefore, the draft points out that no citizens should start, organize or take part in rallies or demonstrations involving people from different areas, different units or different circles.

Soldiers, policemen and public servants are not allowed to organize or participate in rallies and demonstrations without permission from the heads of their units, the draft says.

No demonstrations should be held within a certain distance of important state organs, major military installations, airports, ports, train stations, state guesthouses, foreign embassies and consulates in China or other diplomatic agencies, the draft law stipulates.

The draft says that the law is also applicable to demonstrations held by foreigners in China, who are not allowed to participate in demonstrations by Chinese people unless they have permission.

Legislators Express Confidence in New Leadership

OW0107140989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1343 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Many Chinese legislators expressed their satisfaction with and confidence in the newly-elected Communist Party leadership at a meeting here today.

Participants to the on-going Eighth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress, China's legislature, said that they hoped the leadership would soon build up its prestige among the people.

One of them, Cao Longhao, said that the leadership headed by Jiang Zemin has gone through the test of a recent serious political struggle and has been proven as a working body that is capable of carrying out the policies of reform and opening to the outside world.

"I believe the new leadership can lead the people to manage China's affairs well," he said.

Another member, Li Xuezhi, hoped that the leadership would gain credit by accomplishing some major tasks in the interest of the people.

Several participants pointed out that the party leaders must draw lessons from the riots that took place in Beijing last month and make earnest efforts in building a clear and honest government by eliminating corruption.

One of them said that so many people were involved in the student unrest because they were dissatisfied with the errors in the work of the party and government and a handful of people had taken advantage of this sentiment.

The struggle against corruption should be started from the very top of the leadership, said Yuan Xuefen, an artist from Shanghai. She suggested that children of the central leaders be examined. "If the leaders are not honest and clean, how could they lead a clean government?" She asked.

Her view was shared by another member, Pan Yan, who said that crackdown on official profiteering and corruption should begin from the central government departments.

Official Reassures Foreign Experts of PRC Policy
*OW0307041989 Beijing Television Service
 in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Jun 89*

[Announcer-read report; from the "Noon News" program]

[Text] According to XINHUA, in an interview with its reporter yesterday, Wang Nai, director of the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, said that an important component of China's open policy is to import intellectual resources from abroad and increase talented personnel exchange with foreign countries to promote China's modernization drive, adding that this policy will continue to be carried out.

Wang Nai said: During the recent turmoil in some Chinese cities and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, many experts on economic and trade contracts with China, foreign staff personnel of Sino-foreign joint and cooperative ventures and solely foreign owned enterprises, technical and managerial experts, and cultural and educational workers from abroad continued their work in China. We sincerely thank them for their friendly cooperation.

He said: The current situation in China is stable and public order in the country is normal. We warmly welcome those foreign experts who departed China temporarily or before their contracts expired for various reasons to return to continue to work in China. As a matter of fact, some experts who temporarily left China have returned. For those who work in China, we will continue to provide good working and living conditions. None of the foreign experts who work in China has ever had any problem with his personal safety. Their personal safety is protected in China. As for countries and organizations which have temporarily suspended personnel exchanges with China, we express our deep regret, and hope that with a far-sighted view they will proceed from the common interests of mutually beneficial cooperation in reconsidering their decision.

On behalf of the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, Wang Nai reiterated that China will honor all agreements, contracts, and letters of intent on personnel exchange signed with foreign governmental and nongovernmental organizations and enterprises. Except for changes caused by the foreign side or other individual cases, all plans to engage foreign experts and send personnel to undergo training abroad will be carried out as scheduled.

Wang Renchi, Others Take Part in Forum
*OW0207082089 Beijing Domestic Service
 in Mandarin 2130 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Text] Some theoretical workers in Beijing held a forum from 30 June to 1 July to review and to do self-examination on the emergence of confusion on the ideological and theoretical front during the past period and to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech and the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Wang Weicheng, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the forum. He said: During the past several years, theoretical workers have made their due contributions to China's reform and construction. However, the struggle on this front has been quite intense. Because of the serious mistakes made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, some important theoretical questions were confused. The important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee are of great significance in guiding the theoretical workers to adhere to Marxism and distinguish between right and wrong on theoretical matters.

Liu Guoguang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, spoke at the forum. He said: In the sphere of social sciences, an important trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization is the obliteration of the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism. The main expression is the trend of assimilation. In other words, socialism and capitalism can absorb each other's features without differentiation. In fact, it is to replace socialism with capitalism.

(Wu Jianguo), member of the editorial committee of the journal QIUSHI, pointed out: Those who stubbornly adhere to bourgeois liberalization not only negate the four cardinal principles but also negate patriotism. In recent years, they advocated the law of value and views of the bourgeoisie and propagated self-centeredness, self-choice, and self-affirmation. In the end, they advocated naked out-and-out individualism. Some people even considered the Opium War and the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression as nothing but historical changes. In their opinion, historical development could be selected by them at will and is not an inevitability.

(Gong Shude), professor of Beijing Teachers University, said: By criticizing China's inherent ethics and morality and advocating ultra-individualism and irrational and immoral things, they will only return Chinese to a state of disunity.

(Zheng Hangsheng), vice president of the People's University of China, said: In this great storm, democracy has become a word which has been wantonly used and abused. The extremely small number of people who stubbornly adhered to bourgeois liberalization and took

part in political conspiracy did various vile things almost all under the label of democracy. Theoretical workers have the responsibility to clarify what is right and what is wrong on the question of democracy, which was confused by those people.

(Dong Xuewen), associate professor of Beijing University, said: The problems in the ideological field are quite serious. Those people who stubbornly kept to bourgeois liberalization have, in recent years, always advocated private ownership economically, pluralism politically, liberalization ideologically, westernization culturally, selfishness in ethics and morality, and decayed phenomena in literature and art. In the field of literature and art, the Marxist trend of thought and Mao Zedong's thought have not been publicized sufficiently. On the contrary, decayed, degenerated and pessimistic literary and art works can be seen everywhere. We must promptly clear up and improve this situation.

Xu Liqun, advisor to the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, spoke on the question of adhering to and developing Marxism. He said: Some people on the theoretical front who claimed to be brilliant did work which runs counter to the four cardinal principles. Their views coordinated with international anti-socialist ideology. They negated public ownership and said that adherence to socialism in China meant the adherence of public ownership and was a great mistake. Under the pretext of developing Marxism, some people rejected the inheritance of and adherence to Marxism. In fact, the inheritance and development of Marxism are inseparable. Without inheritance and adherence, we cannot develop Marxism. To adhere to Marxism, we must first do a good job in publicizing Marxism and conducting education on Marxism. Now we have a great opportunity to do this work. We must grasp this opportunity to raise the level of publicizing Marxism and ensure that Marxism truly occupies the theoretical front.

Wang Renzhi, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the forum. He expressed the hope that comrades on the ideological and theoretical front would clearly understand the protracted, complicated, and difficult nature of the current struggle and actively plunge themselves into this struggle, which is related to the future and fate of the party and the state.

More than 20 specialists and scholars on the theoretical front in the capital took part in the forum.

XINHUA Highlights Newspapers for 1 July
OW0107063689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0607 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Highlights of today's major Beijing-based newspapers:

All the newspapers carried a report that a full session of the ongoing eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a decision on Friday to dismiss Zhao Ziyang from his post as vice chairman of the State Central Military Commission.

They also carried Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong's report to the full session of the ongoing NPC Standing Committee on the quelling of the recent counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. He revealed in the report that during the quelling of the riot, several dozen soldiers and over 200 civilians, including 36 college students, died and more than 6,000 soldiers and over 3,000 civilians were wounded.

"PEOPLE'S DAILY"

The newspaper carried an editorial entitled, "Party Organizations Should Concentrate on Party Building", written on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The editorial pointed out that the recent turmoil and counter-revolutionary rioting in Beijing were a result of laxity among the party ranks. It called on all party organizations at various levels to concentrate on strengthening party building in the areas of ideology, organization and working style.

"CHINA YOUTH NEWS"

The paper carried an editorial entitled "Basic Guarantee of the Cause of Socialist Modernization—Celebrating the 68th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China".

The editorial pointed out that the Chinese people have deeply realized from their own experiences in the past that the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is the basic guarantee of their peace and happiness. It appealed to the members of the Chinese Communist Youth League and other young people to firmly unite around the party's Central Committee, adhere to the four cardinal principles and the general principle of reform and opening to the outside world. They should conscientiously resist the impact and corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalism, firmly cultivate the revolutionary spirit of working hard and contribute to stabilization and the deepening of the reform in the country.

"GUANGMING DAILY"

The newspaper reprinted the editorial entitled, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership", which is first been published in QIUSHI (SEEKING TRUTH), the theoretical journal of the central party school.

The editorial said history proves that in the 70 years since the May 4 Movement of 1919, there has been no party so broadly linked with the majority of the working

people as the Communist Party is. "Today," the editorial stressed, "we cannot deviate from the leadership of the party while adhering to the socialist road."

Xu Jiatun Not Seen in Public; Dhou Reappears
HK0107021089 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 1 Jul 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] China's chief representative in Hong Kong, Mr Xu Jiatun, has not been seen in public for more than a month sparking rumours about his fate at the hands of Beijing hardliners.

Mr Xu, director of the XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong Branch, last appeared in public on May 19 when he visited a group of Hong Kong students on a hunger strike outside the XINHUA office.

On that occasion, Mr Xu said he sympathised with local strikers but refused to have talks with them in the presence of the media.

Mr Xu has repeatedly praised the capitalist system and urged Chinese officials to learn its merits. He shared some of the views of the now-disgraced former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang on China's economic reform and open door policy.

Disregarding rumours about Mr Xu's fate, an informed source told THE HONGKONG STANDARD Mr Xu's position would remain intact at least in the next few months because Beijing wanted to restore local people's stricken confidence.

"Mr Xu has won the trust of the Hong Kong public in the past few years. He has become a key figure to enhance the united front work in Hong Kong, so Beijing will not allow him to go at this crucial period," the source said.

"The prime objective of Beijing's policy towards Hong Kong is to restore the people's confidence and maintain Hong Kong's prosperity to help economic reform and open door policy in China."

Chinese sources said it was an embarrassing time for Mr Xu to appear in public because of public sentiment in the wake of the Beijing massacre.

Mr Xu's colleague, Mr Zhou Ding, director of the XINHUA News Agency Macao branch, has reemerged on Thursday for the first time over the past month when the enclave's newly elected mayor and four senior members of the Urban Council paid a courtesy visit to the XINHUA.

But diplomatic sources here said foreign consulates had difficulties in getting senior XINHUA officials to attend their functions.

Mr Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of the XINHUA, said Mr Xu had been preoccupied.

Intellectuals Ponder Roles in Unrest

HK0307003089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Jul 89 p 4

[Opinion: "Intellectuals Ponder on Roles in Unrest"]

[Text] Social scientists in China are urged to reflect on the factors that caused the recent anti-government turmoil in the country.

They should reconsider their role in the wave of criticisms and attacks on ancient Chinese civilization, the struggle of the Chinese people to gain independence and the leadership of the Party and an excessive praise of Western democracy, according to two anonymous researchers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

This atmosphere of indiscriminate negation of our own history and system and the blind advocacy of Western culture has confused people's thoughts.

Without a scientific ideological centre that maintains a unified understanding, people cannot tell right from wrong and therefore were used by a small bunch of people who planned the unrest, they said in their article in PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Chinese intellectuals have benefited directly from the policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party. They have been enjoying increasing freedom of thought, self-expression and artistic creation under the prerequisite of adhering to the four cardinal principles (socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, the Party's leadership and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought).

In fact, no intellectual was penalized for holding different political views, even during the campaigns against spiritual pollution in 1983 and bourgeois liberalization, in 1987 they said.

Although some people like Fang Lizhi were criticised and penalized by Party discipline, they could still go abroad freely and, in fact, they did little normal research but made attacking the Party and the governmental system their occupation, they said.

Some people who did not fully understand Chinese politics were said to have worried about Fang's safety. They have been proved naive as their worries were unfounded.

Wang Dan, the head of the illegal students' union who is wanted by the police and a disciple of Fang, said the more famous a person became by attacking the government, the safer he was because he would have gained support from the West, according to the two researchers.

This means that the political performances of certain Chinese intellectuals such as Wang and Fang were directed toward foreigners. It is not strange for them to seek protection from these people, they said in their article.

In fact, if Fang had not violated laws during the counterrevolutionary rebellion, he would have continued to be safe.

On the contrary, people who were not safe were those who were opposed to people like Fang. On the one hand, some intellectuals used every artistic form and the mass media to smear Chinese culture, politics and social system and they were applauded by the Western world.

On the other hand, people who did not agree with these criticisms were classified as conservatives or labeled ultra-leftists. This phenomenon is in itself not democratic, according to the article.

No one in the world will be safe if he does something to oppose to his country's constitution and to overthrow the government. No State will ever give its citizens the freedom to negate the constitution and subvert the legal government, they said.

Witnessing the nation nearly thrown into chaos by a small bunch of people with ulterior motives, those conscientious intellectuals should reconsider their role in the unrest and ask themselves whether they have uplifted the hopes of the Party and the people, they said.

Defacers of Mao's Portrait Prosecuted
*OW0107020489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1545 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—A branch of the Beijing municipal procurate filed charges of smearing Chairman Mao's portrait at the Tiananmen Tower Gate on 23 May. The charges were filed for public prosecution according to the law at the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court today.

The three defendants are: Yu Zhijian (alias Yu Mingfei), a teacher at Tantou Primary School in Dahu Township, Liuyang County, Hunan; Yu Dongyue, an art editor of the office of LIUYANG BAO in Hunan; and Lu Decheng, a worker of the Liuyang Branch Company of the Hunan Provincial Bus Company.

After the trio had arrived in Beijing from Changsha on 19 May, they took part in unlawful demonstrations and plotted to smear Chairman Mao's portrait hung on the Tiananmen Tower Gate. They made several trips to Wangfujing to buy ink, paint, dyes, and brushes. They also got some egg shells and filled them with a mixture of paint and dye. At about 1400 on 23 May, the trio put up signs with reactionary slogans reading “End the 5,000

year autocracy.” Others went on both sides of the entrance to the main tower gate, and then threw the egg shells and ink at Chairman Mao's portrait, thus smearing the portrait and the tower gate wall. They were caught on the spot.

The branch of the Beijing municipal procurate holds that the activity of Yu Zhijian, Yu Dongyue, and Lu Decheng constitute counterrevolutionary incitation and sabotage crime.

PRC To Adjust Policy on Sending Students Abroad

*OW0107022589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0136 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government will make some adjustment in its policy of sending students to study abroad, today's English newspaper “CHINA DAILY” reports.

Quoting a senior official from the State Education Commission (SEC) the paper said the purpose is to do a better job in this respect and the adjustments to be made will focus on the state's needs, better selection of candidates and proper placement of returned students.

Management of those studying abroad will be strengthened, the official said.

The tendency of some organizations and units to spend hard-earned foreign currency on sending students to study in some low-quality colleges abroad should be checked.

It would be wiser to send them to study in China's key universities which provide a higher quality of education than some schools abroad, he said.

Since 1979, China has sent more than 50,000 students to study in more than 70 countries and regions. More than half of them have returned to China upon completion of their studies, according to a SEC report.

While the state will adopt stricter standards in selecting and sending students abroad, self-supporting students will be encouraged and given more freedom, the paper said.

Tiananmen Sites Reopen, Receive Tourists
*OW0207005489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1408 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”; By Reporter Zhang Huixian]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)—The Tiananmen Gate Tower reopened today and welcomed its first group of visitors, some 2,000 Chinese and foreign tourists, since the quelling of the rebellion.

Before 0900 (0000 GMT), a long queue had formed outside the ticketing office of the Tiananmen Gate Tower. Tourists from 20 provinces and municipalities such as Shanghai, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, and Hainan, as well as from Hong Kong, had pictures taken on top of the gate tower as a souvenir to record the memorable moment.

Many foreign tourists also ascended the Tiananmen Gate Tower today to look around.

The Zhongshan Park and the Working People Cultural Palace on the two sides of Tiananmen also received several thousand tourists today.

East Region

Xiamen Official Views 'Open Door' Policy OW0207140489 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Xiamen, July 2 (XINHUA)—Xiamen Special Economic Zone will, as always, stick to the open door policy while implementing the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Wang Jianshuang, secretary of the Xiamen Municipal Party Committee, made the remark at the 8th Plenary (enlarged) Session of the 6th Xiamen Municipal Party Committee which closed this afternoon.

He said the special policies and flexible measures made for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone will remain unchanged while various other preferential policies and regulations will be implemented as before and perfected.

The party secretary urged the local people to carry out the decision of the State Council on approving Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

He said that Xiamen will do a good job in the preparatory work for the Fujian provincial investment and trade fair which is scheduled to be open in the city in September.

According to him, the municipal government has decided to allocate 20 million yuan as the first-stage development fund for the Taiwan investment areas.

The party secretary added that the municipal government will continue to implement relevant policies on Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots to facilitate their participation in the construction of the motherland.

Jiangsu Advisory Committee Supports CPC Plenum OW0207212889 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0915 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] All the members of the Jiangsu Provincial Advisory Committee attended the eighth enlarged plenary session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] from 29 June to 1 July. At the same time, they also held the ninth plenary session of the provincial Advisory Committee.

The advisory committee meeting resolutely supported the report delivered at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee by Comrade Li Peng on behalf of the Central Political Bureau on Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes during the antiparty, antisocialist riots. The meeting completely and unanimously supported the decision of the fourth plenary session of the Party Central Committee on removing Comrade Zhao Ziyang from the post of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee and from other posts. The meeting also supported the readjustment made by the fourth

plenary session of the Party Central Committee on some members of the Central Political Bureau Standing Committee and the Central Secretariat. The participants at the meeting spoke highly of the great contributions and exploits made by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and studied Comrade Xiaoping's important speech. They unanimously supported Comrade Jiang Zemin's appointment as general secretary of the party Central Committee, and pledged to conscientiously identify themselves with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically. In particular, they pledged to strive to play an exemplary vanguard role of party members and cadres and do their own duties in the course of performing the four major tasks of the present.

Shanghai Relays CPC Central Committee Guidelines OW0307051989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting this afternoon at the Jianghai Hall of the municipal CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] to relay the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to responsible persons of democratic parties and relevant civic organizations.

The meeting was presided over by Yang Di, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Mao Jingquan, a member of the municipal CPC Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines. Attending the meeting were some 70 persons, including Liu Jingji, Xu Yusang, Tan Jiazen, Zhao Chaoguo, Chen Mingshan, Zhao Xianchu, and Yang You.

Party, Military Officials Attend Shanghai Ballet OW0207090589 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 89

[From the "Morning News Program"]

[Text] The Shanghai Television Broadcasting Station last night made a live telecast of an enthusiastic and solemn theatrical soiree "Welcoming 1 July by Making Vigorous Effort to Turn the Tide" which was dedicated to the 68th birthday of the Chinese Communist Party. Renowned dancers from Shanghai, Jin Lili, Yang Jinhua, Tao Yanzhen, Chen Xiaocheng, Xiao Xia; musicians from the Shanghai Orchestra; and performers from the Shanghai Ballet Company gave a rousing and exciting performance by depicting the deep love the various nationalities have for the Chinese Communist Party.

At the end of the soiree, leading comrades from Shanghai who were present, Zeng Qinghong, Zhao Qizheng, (Quan Zhidi), Zhuang Xiaotian, (Zhang Ruisong), and leading

comrades from units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Police Force stationed in Shanghai joined others in singing "Without the CPC, there Would Have Been No New China".

Earlier, foreign news agencies rumored that ballet dancers Jin Lili and Yang Jinhua had been placed under arrest. The 30 June edition of Hong Kong's WEN WEI PO carried a rumor to this effect.

Shanghai Circular Welcomes Overseas Visitors
*OW0207113089 Shanghai City Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 23 Jun 89*

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Tourism Administration today issued a circular on welcoming overseas friends to tour Shanghai. The circular reads in full as follows:

International tourism has been developing rapidly in Shanghai in recent years and the service quality in receiving tourists has also been improving constantly. From January to May this year, some 402,000 people have come to China and visited Shanghai, increasing by 23.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. Even during the period of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the situation in Shanghai had always been stable with the exception of a few days when train and municipal traffic were held up. Various major hotels, guest houses, restaurants and stores continued their business during the period. Various scenic places continued to open for tourists and cultural activities in the evening were also went on as usual. There was not a single case of incident which might endanger the personal security of tourists.

On 14 June, the National Tourism Administration issued a circular advising tourists from overseas that they can come to China for touring as usual and noting that the counterrevolutionary rebellion in China's capital has been quelled, that communications and living order in cities for tourism—including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou and Nanjing—have all returned to normal, that the personal security of overseas visitors can be guaranteed, and that tourists may start their touring activities according to schedule.

The Shanghai Tourism Administration hereby once again earnestly announces that at present the social order, work order, and living order in Shanghai has completely returned to normal. All facilities for tourism are operating as usual. Various communications, transportation, posts and telecommunications are all operating normally. Personal security of tourists can be fully guaranteed. We sincerely hope that friends from overseas will not change their scheduled travel plans and come to tour Shanghai and other localities in China and can rest assured that everything will be all right.

We wish to express our heartfelt appreciation of many years' and continued efforts of tourist services in various foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in

organizing tourist groups to visit China's Shanghai and other localities. We welcome you to come to Shanghai to make on-the-spot inspections. Shanghai's tourist enterprises will do their best to cooperate with you with preferential prices and fine services. Please organize more friends from overseas to tour Shanghai and other localities in China.

Zhejiang's Li Zemin Relays Deng's Speech
OW0207123389 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 Jun 89

[From "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government jointly held a meeting of cadres of provincial and city government organizations to relay the important speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping when he received cadres of Beijing martial law units at and above the Army level, to report on how the provincial party committee and the provincial government prevented and checked the turmoil and stabilized the situation as a whole, stabilized Hangzhou and Zhejiang a short period before, and to draw up a current work plan in accordance with the party Central Committee and the State Council's directive. The meeting stressed that all party organizations should seriously organize party members, cadres and the masses to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech, reach a consensus, actively do work well, further prevent and check turmoils, stabilize Hangzhou and Zhejiang, and win a new victory in all work in 1989.

Leaders of the provincial party, government and military organizations were present at the meeting. More than 2,500 responsible persons of all units directly under the Provincial Authorities, universities and colleges and all democratic parties residing in Hangzhou, cadres of the provincial Military District at and above the division level and responsible comrades of Hangzhou City's departments, committees, offices and bureaus attended the meeting.

Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee; Shen Zulun, governor of the provincial government; and Xue Ju, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, spoke at the meeting. Ge Hongsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

After relaying to comrades attending the meeting Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech, Li Zemin touched on the question of study. He said: All party organizations in Zhejiang must seriously grasp study and work on reaching a consensus. [passage omitted]

The most important task facing us now is to seriously organize cadres to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech and a series of documents from the party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

After dwelling on the work done some time before, Li Zemin said: The general guiding ideology for our work ahead is to follow the party Central Committee's plan, integrate it with the actual situation in Zhejiang, strengthen unity, prevent and check turmoil, stabilize the whole situation, stabilize Hangzhou and Zhejiang. Today, a handful of ruffians in Beijing are still putting up a desperate struggle. Some ruffians have fled to other places and engaged in counterrevolutionary sabotage. We should heighten our vigilance. At present, some illegal organizations in Zhejiang are overtly disbanded, but their members still covertly gang up. Some of their leaders have gone underground. Their illegal activities are hidden instead of open and scattered instead of concentrated. Some colleges and universities in Hangzhou have not completely resumed classes. Therefore, we should not be unrealistically optimistic about the situation. We must be sober-mindedly aware of the complicated and herculean nature of this struggle. [passage omitted]

Provincial Governor Shen Zulun spoke at the meeting. He dwelled on two points: First, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech is very important. Leading cadres at all levels must organize cadres and masses to seriously study it to reach a consensus so they can see eye to eye with the party Central Committee politically and in action. Second, because an initial victory has been won in quelling Beijing's counterrevolutionary rebellion, Beijing's situation has improved very much. The situation in Zhejiang and Hangzhou have changed for the better. [passage omitted]

Xue Ju, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, also spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

More People Surrender to Police in Zhejiang OW0207075889 Hangzhou Zhejiang Ribao in Chinese 23 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Since the publication of a circular by the Zhejiang Provincial Public Security Department on 12 June, public security organs throughout the province had, by yesterday afternoon, cracked down on 18 illegal organizations, reported the surrender and registration of 151 leaders of illegal organizations or turmoil-makers, and arrested a number of diehard turmoil-makers who are on the run.

A total of 18 illegal organizations were broken up according to law in the cities of Hangzhou, Ningbo, Wenzhou, and Jinhua. Most of them were illegal student organizations. Some of them were illegal social organizations. Among them were: "Zhejiang Association for Promotion of Reform in Higher Institutes of Learning," "Hangzhou Citizen Spontaneous Support Group," Hangzhou Workers Autonomous Unions, "Zhejiang University National Salvation Association," "United Student Association of Hangzhou University," "Intrepid Student Group from Hangzhou University," "Intrepid Student Group from

Higher Institute of Learning in Ningbo," "Association of Students from Higher Institute of Learning in Wenzhou," and "Autonomous Student Association of Zhejiang Teachers University.

Among the 151 leaders of illegal organizations or turmoil-makers who turned themselves in to public security organs were students and teachers from colleges, secondary, and technical schools; there were also workers, peasants and unemployed people. During preliminary questionings, they all confessed their illegal behaviors of creating and taking part in turmoil and promised a frank and full account of their activities so as to win lenient treatment. Some of them also exposed illegal activities of other people; they handed in mimeographs, amplifiers, loudspeakers, reactionary propaganda materials, and a number of propaganda equipment which were used to create turmoil.

Public security organs in various localities have also, acting by information provided by the masses, arrested some illegal elements like rumormongerers, turmoil instigators, fugitives who are on the run or hidden in other parts of the country. Cui Jianchang and Zhang Weiping, two students from Zhejiang Arts Institute, refused to turn themselves in and fled to other parts of the country after the circular of the Zhejiang provincial public security department was announced. The two created an incident in front of the seat of the provincial government by tampering with the national flag. They then fabricated a lie and called the "Voice of America." The lie was intended to be used as a "bombshell" to attack our government. The Hangzhou City public security bureau have already arrested them, thanks to the cooperation of Jiashan County and Nanchang City public security bureaus. Zhang Cheng, former student at Zhejiang Medical College, was expelled by the college authorities on 8 counts of theft. But he refused to leave the campus. During the turmoil, he appointed himself the leader of "Student Autonomous Unions." He went to Beijing and brought back a large number of provocative propaganda material. He delivered many reactionary speeches on the streets of Hangzhou. He orchestrated the attack on railway stations and the blocking of trains. After the turmoil, he refused to mend his way and turn himself in. He fled to other areas, but was arrested by the public security bureau on 15 June. The Hangzhou City public security bureau also destroyed a "secret stronghold" set up by an illegal organization of a Hangzhou higher institute of learning in a rural area. Some reactionary propaganda materials and equipment were seized.

Central-South Region

Guangxi CPC Endorses Fourth Plenum HK0307012289 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] of Communiqué of Sixth Plenary Session of Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee—dated 2 July]

[Excerpts] The Sixth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee was held in Nanning from 29 June to 2 July. [passage omitted] Regional Party

Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang made a speech on behalf of the regional party committee Standing Committee.

The meeting held that the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, held at the moment when decisive victory had been won in quelling the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing, was an extremely important meeting in the history of the party. The session's decisions were of extremely great practical and far-reaching historic significance for winning total victory in quelling counterrevolutionary rebellion, further stabilizing the situation throughout the country, consolidating and strengthening party leadership, preserving and developing the unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country, continuing to unwaveringly implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and continuing to unwaveringly take economic construction as the focus, adhere to the four cardinal principles, persevere in reform and opening up, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The meeting resolutely supports Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech; the report delivered by Comrade Li Peng on behalf of the Political Bureau on Comrade Zhao Ziyang's mistakes in the antiparty and antisocialist turmoil; the decision of the fourth plenary session to dismiss Comrade Zhao Ziyang from his post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and his other posts, and to continue to investigate his problems; the necessary reshuffle of some members of the leading central organs; and the appointment of Comrade Jiang Zemin as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The meeting pledges to maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee in politics, ideology, and action.

The meeting holds: In the past 2 months, affected by the grim situation of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, student unrest has occurred in Guangxi, and some slight turmoil broke out for a time in some places. Due to the fact that the CPC Central Committee promptly and decisively quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion, while the party organizations and people of all nationalities in Guangxi resolutely implemented the CPC Central Committee's correct policy decisions and did a lot of hard work to preserve stability and unity and stabilize the situation in the region, the general situation in Guangxi is good and no great turmoil has occurred. However, the struggle to completely quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing is arduous and complex. Factors for instability still exist in Guangxi. We must keep cool heads and continue to work hard to resolutely carry out this struggle to the end.

The meeting demands that the party organizations at all levels regard the study and implementation of the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech as the current top priority task, and truly bring the thinking of the party members and the people of all nationalities into line with the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech. [passage omitted]

The meeting stresses that it is essential to resolutely preserve and develop the political situation of stability and unity in Guangxi, and create a still better environment for reforms, opening up, and economic construction. The leaders at all levels must fully understand the profound meaning of what Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, that the overriding problem in China is the need for stability; that the highest interests of China lie in stability, and that we cannot accomplish anything without a stable political environment. We must apply the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session to continue to do a good job of ideological work for the cadres and masses, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, strive to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in work, take effective steps to strengthen social order, concentrate the crackdown on all kinds of serious crime, and resolutely preserve normal order in production, work, teaching, daily life, and society.

We must further strengthen the unity of nationalities, military, and cadres in the region, and further consolidate border defenses to ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction.

The meeting stresses that it is essential to give full scope to the party's political strong points, vigorously step up ideological and political work, and improve the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Among the masses of the region, we must extensively launch education in patriotism, socialism, independence, and arduous struggle, in the national and regional condition, and in ideals, morals, and discipline, to enable the masses to have firm faith in CPC leadership and in socialism, take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization, resist the decadent ideology of capitalism and feudalism, and establish the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard work, arduous struggle, plain living, arduous pioneering, and bold dedication.

The meeting stresses that it is essential to vigorously step up the building of democracy and legal system, and further perfect the people's congress system and the systems of multiparty cooperation under CPC leadership and of political consultation. [passage omitted]

The meeting stresses that it is essential to effectively step up the building of clean government, resolutely punish corruption, and stay honest and clean. [passage omitted]

The meeting stresses that it is essential to continue to get a good grasp of improvement, rectification, deepening the reforms, and promoting all economic work in the

region. We must strictly control the scale of capital construction, resolutely cut institutional purchasing, and control the excessively rapid growth of consumption funds. We must resolutely arrest the trend of indiscriminate price hikes and control price increases. We must further screen and straighten out companies, and sort out the confusion in the circulation field. We must continue to do a good job in agricultural production and strive for a good harvest this year. We must vigorously launch the work of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and economizing expenditure, and get a good grasp of industrial production and all other economic work, to ensure sustained and steady growth of the region's economy.

The meeting stresses that efforts must be concentrated on grasping party building, to give full scope to the core leadership and fighting force role of the party organizations and the vanguard and model role of the party members. We must do a good job in ideological building, focused on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and vigorously step up education in Marxism, in the party's program and tasks, and in party spirit. We must adhere to the ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, continually improve the quality of party members, and strive to advance Marxist theory.

We must vigorously step up the party's organizational building and augment and strengthen the party leadership groups at all levels. We must put the party's grassroots organizations on a sounder basis, and effectively change the situation of weak or lax party organizations in some places and units. We must persist in governing the party with strictness. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Sichuan Military Region Endorses Fourth Plenum

HK0207022189 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] A 4-day enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee concluded on 1 July after completing its tasks of relaying and implementing the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and arranging the work for the second half of the year. The meeting was attended by members of the Standing Committee and members of the party committee, Army and division cadres from large units, principal leaders from divisions and brigades directly subordinate to the military region, leaders of the regional organs, and former leaders of the military region and its headquarters, political, and logistics departments.

Wan Haifeng, secretary of the party committee, and Fu Quanyou, deputy secretary, chaired the meeting on 1 July. When the session began, everyone stood up to sing "There would be no new China without the CPC."

Wan Haifeng made a speech on behalf of the Standing Committee. He first summed up the gains of the participants in studying the documents of the fourth plenary session, and expressed resolute support for all the decisions of the session. He said that the military region will resolutely respond to the call of the session and lead the officers and men to closely unite around the new leadership core of the CPC Central Committee, unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles—the foundation of building the country—and continually follow the path of building a strong country by carrying out reforms and opening up. They will take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization. Guided by the spirit of the fourth plenary session, they will strive to promote socialist modernization and reforms and opening up and step up the transformation of the units in three respects.

Sichuan University Professors Support Plenum

OW0207132089 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Names and titles of professors identified by captions]

[Text] [Video begins with medium shots showing faculty members of the Sichuan University in conversation] Some leading comrades and professors of the Sichuan University held a forum on 27 June to exchange their experience in studying the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Lin Libin, professor and president of the Sichuan University, said: The handling of Comrade Zhao Ziyang by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is an extremely brilliant policy decision. At the same time, reviewing the problems which existed in the university during the past several years, particularly the mistakes in neglecting education regarding political and ideological work in the university, has made us realize even more profoundly the significance in strengthening the political and ideological work. From now on, we must adopt effective measures to vigorously carry out education on adhering to the four cardinal principles and promoting patriotism, socialism, self-reliance, and arduous struggle.

Tang Zhengxu, professor of the department of Chinese Language of the Sichuan University, said: We, workers in the field of education, should draw a profound lesson from this serious political struggle and earnestly think about how to correctly lead and educate the young people. We, faculty members, should not only pay attention to imparting professional knowledge to the young students. More important is the fact that we must energetically carry out political and ideological as well as moral education among them so that we can achieve our goal of teaching and educating students. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to train a group of skilled and educated people who are needed for the development of socialist modernization.

Foreign Tourists Permitted To Visit Tibet
HK3006143289 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong
Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 30 June 89

[XINHUA dispatch: "Foreign Tourist Groups Have Started Visiting Tibet After Obtaining Permission"]

[Text] Chengdu, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—Chief of the Tourist Bureau of Tibet Autonomous Region Apei Renqing (7093 3099 0117 7230) said here today that since the present situation in Lhasa is stable, and the safety of tourists can be reliably ensured, as of now foreign tourist groups of more than 10 people can enter Tibet for sightseeing after the relevant government departments give their permission. Tourist spots and hotels in Tibet have made preparations to receive tourists.

Sources said recently a group of 10 West German tourists entered Lhasa—the first time since Lhasa was put under martial law.

In March, martial law was declared in Lhasa after riots broke out in the area. Meanwhile, for safety reasons, Tibet was temporarily closed to tourists from outside the country.

In September 1984 Lhasa became one of the more than a hundred China's cities opened for tourists. In recent years, Tibet has attracted 100,000 foreign tourists with its enchanting plateau living style, Tibetan customs and its ancient Tibetan-buddhist culture.

There are now over 10 special guest houses and hotels to accommodate foreigners, which are capable of handling over 3,000 persons at a time. Over 50 scenic spots are opened to tourists.

North Region

Hebei Students Show Remorse for 'Rash Actions'
OW0207133489 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Video report showing pictures of an unidentified reporter interviewing one male student and two female students on the campus of the Hebei Teachers University]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech, which he made when he met with corps commanders of the martial law units, has drawn strong responses in many institutions of higher learning in Hebei. Recently we visited the Hebei Teachers University and interviewed a few students.

[Unidentified Reporter] How are you? In studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent speech, what are your views on the recent rebellion?

[Male student] Summer vacation is just around the corner. Personally speaking, I plan to make use of this vacation to review what I did in the past. First, I like to read more newspapers and listen to radio programs. Originally, I did not have such a habit. I very seldom read newspapers in the past. I ordinarily do not read newspapers. However, after what happened recently, I have found that the reason which led to our blind and rash actions was because we had paid little attention to political affairs. We went into rash action before we knew what it was all about. Therefore, we must draw lessons from this incident. We must read more newspapers during our forthcoming vacation and broaden our views. Second, I would like to make up what I missed in learning. For example, I have to prepare for the examination in foreign language. Third, there are many rumors about the Beijing Teachers' University. Some students in other colleges even wrote me, asking me whether it is true that six students of our university had died. I told them that there was no such thing. As far as I am concerned, I shall try my best to deny rumors and help the nation stabilize the situation and soothe people's feelings.

[Reporter] Did you two participate in the demonstrations?

[Unidentified female students] Yes, we did.

[Unidentified female student] Right from the beginning, I took the rash action of taking part in the demonstration in support of the student movement in Beijing. At that time, we thought it was a patriotic action. However, after we watched the video recordings on the rebellion in Beijing and studied Deng Xiaoping's speech, we believe that it was a movement which ran counter to our aspirations. Finally we realized that we were actually being used and that it was a counterrevolutionary rebellion. The student unrest had led to turmoil and then to a rebellion. We now understand this point.

Another unidentified female student: I think we college students were originally sober-minded. However, many fellow students lost their senses during such a movement. Now, when we look back, we should not lose our senses, because we are intellectuals. I feel sorry for what I did, although I did not participate in any demonstrations of the later stage. I must subject myself for self-examination for some of my rash actions during the early stage of the student unrest.

President Li Receives Chief PACOM Delegates
OW0207120689 Taipei CNA in English
1112 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Kaohsiung, July 1 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Saturday received chief delegates to the 10th Pacific Asian Congress of Municipalities [PACOM] from the United States, France, Australia and other countries.

President Li extended a warm welcome to foreign delegates and exchanged views with them on urban planning and development.

More than 280 representatives from 17 countries are attending the two-day meeting which opened Saturday at the Chungcheng Cultural Center in downtown Kaohsiung.

Also present at the presidential audience were Interior Minister Hsu Shui-teh, Taipei Mayor Wu Poh-hsiung and Kaohsiung Mayor Su Nan-cheng.

Poll Shows President Li's Popularity Up
OW0307040389 Taipei CNA in English
1519 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Taipei, July 2 (CNA)—A public survey conducted by the Public Opinion Foundation June 25-30 showed 90.2 percent of the 1,132 polled said they were satisfied with President Li Teng-hui's administrative performance since he assumed the presidency in early 1988.

The survey showed 39.2 percent of the respondents were "very satisfied" with Li's performance and 85.6 percent would support his reelection as president.

Li's current popularity rate is higher than in 1988 when the foundation twice conducted the same public survey. Li's popularity rate was 81.9 and 80.6 percent in the first and second halves of 1988 respectively.

Lu Yia-li, professor of political science at National Taiwan University, attributed the increase in President Li's popularity to his open-mindedness in handling national affairs and his adoption of a more flexible foreign policy that has led the ROC to play a greater role in the international community.

The survey also showed that 56 percent of those polled favored the direct election of the next president and vice president. The constitution of the Republic of China stipulates, however, that they be elected by the National Assembly, or electoral college.

This figure, Professor Chu Hai-yuan of National Taiwan University's Sociology Department claimed, was an indication of Taiwan residents' strong desire for further political democratization. The desire will become even stronger in the years ahead, Professor Chu predicted.

As to the attention-catching issue of whether the next vice president should be a Taiwanese or a mainlander, 81 percent said that they opposed provincialism and that it would make no difference to them.

The private opinion poll organization also polled the public on Premier Li Huan, who took office in a June 1 cabinet reshuffle.

Of the 1,132 citizens interviewed, 50.2 percent were pleased with the new premier's performance; 1.1 percent were displeased.

Li Huan's popularity is about the same as his predecessor Yu Kuo-hua when Yu was approved by 54.1 percent and 45.7 percent in the first and second halves of 1988 respectively.

Chiang Ping-lun, professor of political science at National Chengchi University questioned the significance of the popularity levels for Li Huan because the new premier's performance remains yet to be seen.

This explanation was endorsed by Prof. Lu. He noted that 46.7 percent of those polled said they had "no idea" about the new premier's performance.

CHI LI WAN PAO Reporter Arrested in Beijing
HK0307081289 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 3 Jul 89 p 1

[A Report of Taiwan's CHI LI WAN PAO Was Arrested in Beijing]

[Excerpt] After secretly meeting with student leader Wang Dan in Beijing, Wang Te-pei, a reporter for Taiwan's CHI LI WAN PAO [Independence Evening News] was arrested this morning by the military. For the time being the whereabouts of Wang Dan are unknown.

When interviewed by our newspaper through a long-distance call, a responsible person of CHI LI WANG PAO said: Yesterday morning Wang Dan called Wang Te-pei who is in Beijing, saying that he is in peril and that he needs help. Yesterday, when Wang De-pei had a brief meeting with Wang Dan, they discovered that public security personnel were keeping a watch on them. They were compelled to part company immediately. A taxi driver hired by Wang Te-pei drove Wang Dan away. But the whereabouts of the driver and Wang Dan were unknown last night. [passage omitted]

Fewer Mainland Boats 'Harassed' Taiwan 4-11 June
OW0107033689 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT
1 Jul 89

[Fewer M'land Boats Harassed Taiwan During Tienan-men Massacre]—CNA headline

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA)—Mainland Chinese fishing boats reduced their operations in waters off the Taiwan and Penghu coasts during the June 4-11 period when the

Peking regime was using force to crush the student-led pro-democracy movement in Tienanmen Square, according to military sources.

The number of mainland fishing boats dropped by a significant 70.1 percent during the eight-day period. Moreover, contrary to their past practice of intruding into the islands' offshore waters, most mainland boats operated 22 to 38 nautical miles off Tamsui, Taichung and Penghu.

The sources noted that Peking has consistently reinforced control of mainland people when internal disturbances occur, so beginning June 1 [date as received], communist authorities evidently tried to restrict mainland fishing boats from trading with Taiwan fishermen to prevent the truth of their military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement from reaching the mainland. The ban was also designed to prevent those involved in the movement from escaping the mainland.

The phenomenon also shows that the constant intrusion of mainland fishing boats into coastal Taiwan waters has been well-planned and organized by communist authorities, added the sources.

They continued that Fukien Province has more than 23,000 fishing boats all under the command of Fukien military authorities. In addition to normal fishing operations, mainland fishing boats also engage in information gathering, monitoring and other combat-related tasks. Local people, particularly fishermen, are urged to heighten their vigilance against the movement of mainland fishing boats in nearby areas.

In a separate report, military spokesman Wei Chia-ching, said that 11,238 mainland boats intruded into waters around the frontline islands of Kinmen and Matsu from May 27 to June 27. ROC [Republic of China] garrison troops fired 8,274 machine gun rounds and 170 shells during the period to chase away the intruding mainland boats.

Hong Kong

UK Foreign Affairs Committee Report Denounced

HK0107024189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89 pp 1, 4

[By David Wallen in London and Political Staff]

[Text] The territory's leaders last night launched a savage attack on the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) report, dismissing it as a "one of the most dishonourable statements ever made about Hong Kong".

In a hard-hitting statement issued after the release of the report on Hong Kong—which rejects granting right of abode in Britain for 3.25 million people in the territory—Executive Councillor Rosanna Tam Wong Yick-ming denounced the document, saying it had insulted the people of Hong Kong.

Speaking on behalf of the conveners of the Omelico [Office of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] working group on the nationality issue, Mrs Tam said: "This FAC report has discredited the time-honoured British tradition of duty and honour."

The report was widely criticized throughout the territory.

The Government pledged to carry on its fight for the right of abode.

It said it was disappointed that the committee had not felt able to support the administration and Omelico's plea on the nationality issue.

"We will continue to press Her Majesty's Government to recognise the concerns of Hong Kong people," said a Government spokesman.

He noted that there were several detailed recommendations on a faster pace of political change before 1997. These would need careful examination and discussion in Hong Kong.

As regards the FAC's recommendations on a Bill of Rights for Hong Kong, the spokesman stressed that the Government was already working on the best option to pursue.

He pointed out that the Governor had said more details on this would be given in his October speech to the Legislative Council.

The FAC stressed it was impossible to provide absolute guarantees on the future of the territory.

Chairman David Howell, speaking at a packed press conference in the House of Commons to launch the publication of the 50-page document, said: "Britain does

have unique obligations to Hong Kong because it is the UK's only territory or colony whose people can't exercise a final right of self determination."

But he added: "There are no absolutely guarantees for Hong Kong. There never have been and there certainly never will be."

The 11-member committee, which began its detailed investigation into the implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration before the crisis in China, came out totally opposed to an across the board right of entry for the people entitled to British Dependent Territory citizenship.

Instead, the committee opted as expected for increased numbers of people from categories such as Crown servants, the ethnic minorities including Indians, and 30 war widows to be allowed right of abode in the UK.

The British Government will now have to respond to the recommendations of the report.

Mr Howell refused to be drawn into how the Government would respond or how the MPs investigation would affect the visit of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to Hong Kong this weekend.

Sir Geoffrey arrives tomorrow for a three-day fact finding mission to assess the mood of Hong Kong in the wake of the Tiananmen Square massacre and subsequent crackdown.

The report described the many calls from Hong Kong for an across the board "insurance policy" as a "confused argument".

"It would allow one party to that insurance policy to decide when he or she could exercise it to enter Britain," it said. "Thus Britain could be vulnerable to large influxes of people which may be provoked by internal events in China itself rather than the situation in Hong Kong or any breach of the Joint Declaration."

Instead the MPs called for an international rescue package which could in effect evacuate Hong Kong and all its 5.7 million people in future if necessary.

The MPs said: "A fundamental breach of the treaty could be expected to result in both an immediate flight and a subsequent exodus of people from Hong Kong."

They stressed that the reassurances should be in force for the full 50 years existence of the SAR [Special Administrative Region] after 1997, but said it was not in their view realistic to suppose that the UK alone could accommodate such a large influx of people as would be involved.

"According we recommend that the British Government should take the lead at the earliest opportunity, particularly with our European Community partners and immigrant receiving countries such as Australia, Canada and the United States, in establishing the definite guarantees which could be put into place in the years ahead. We believe the accommodation of several million people from Hong Kong would be quite possible if shared among the international community."

The Labour Party in Britain last night welcomed the report and demanded a full scale commons debate on the issue as soon as Sir Geoffrey returns from Hong Kong next week, said shadow Foreign Minister George Foulkes.

The two key recommendations on the speeding up of democratic government and by seeking the cooperation of the European Community, the Commonwealth and other countries could provide a safety net for the people of Hong Kong in an emergency, have both been strongly advocated by the Opposition.

"But we will strongly oppose any flexibility on right of abode for senior civil servants or any privileged group which will be extremely divisive in the colony."

Mr Foulkes said it was essential that Britain introduces full democratic government before its responsibilities ended in 1997.

"The Government is on weak ground criticizing lack of democracy in China or elsewhere while they retain colonial paternalism in Hong Kong."

Mr Paddy Ashdown, leader of the Democrats (SLD), said the report was "disappointing" and the offer of refuge in an emergency was "disastrously vague".

Mr Ashdown, a Mandarin speaker who flew to Hong Kong for talks in the wake of the Tiananmen massacre, said a right of abode had to be provided as an "insurance policy, or as a fire escape".

"In Britain we have a practical economic interest, as well as a moral responsibility to British citizens, that should persuade us to grant right of abode. It is not good enough to make arrangements only for professionals and civil servants," he said. Mr Ashdown said Sir Geoffrey had to respond to the colony's anxieties "not just with sympathy and consolation but with real measures of support".

The FAC was highly critical of the American position on the Vietnamese boat people.

Mr Howell said: "We think quite frankly that the Americans don't understand what they are saying by not accepting the need for a solution to the problem."

The report said: "We recommend that at the very least the British Government should make it absolutely clear to the United States Government that while the latter remains 'unalterably opposed to the forced repatriation of Vietnamese asylum seekers' it must accept the responsibility either for their resettlement or for their accommodation pending voluntary repatriation."

It says that in the absence of significant levels of voluntary repatriation "however regrettable it may be", there is no alternative to the mandatory repatriation of those who are screened out".

The MPs point out that the boat people are not fleeing from persecution but from extreme poverty and that over 60 percent of them are under 20.

"This calls for special ways in dealing with these young people and if as a last resort, they must return to Vietnam, the authorities dealing with them must act in a humane way and ensure they are adequately provided for," they said. "Assistance should also be given to allow them to settle down in Vietnam."

Editorial—"Moral Responsibility"
HK0107040789 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 1 Jul 89 p 20

[Editorial: "Battle Must Go On To Make Britain Listen"]

[Text] The scale of the disappointment felt in Hong Kong on learning of the contents of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee (FAC) report on the territory is reflected in the fierce condemnation it met from the convenors of the Omelco [Office of the Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] nationality panel last night. Legislative Councillor Mrs Rosanna Tam described it as "one of the most dishonourable statements ever made about Hong Kong". She articulated the views not only of her colleagues, but many others in less exalted positions in the community, in castigating the attitudes of the British Politicians responsible for producing such an insipid document.

Hopes rose after the Beijing massacre that the Committee would put strong pressure on the British Government, but they have faded in recent days and finally died yesterday. The 11 members have not strayed from the official policies of their respective parties in rejecting Hong Kong's arguments for right of abode in Britain for 3.25 million citizens in case of emergency. Their report completely evades the issue of Britain's moral responsibility to the people of the territory. It talks of Hong Kong's "unique situation" and "Britain's obligation", and then fails to judge the issue except by selfish domestic considerations of political risk. Principles have been submerged by pragmatism.

The FAC claims Hong Kong's argument on nationality is "confused", yet its own report is full of contradictions. It says that "serious problems" were already evident during its April visit to the territory "which had the potential of seriously jeopardising the aims of the Joint Declaration and of British policy." Subsequent events in China had only "intensified concerns", it says. Yet nothing in their conclusions comes near to solving problems of such magnitude.

The report offers some positive suggestions, echoing many of the six points raised in this newspaper's editorial on June 8, which stressed that the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law remain the foundation of the future Special Administrative Region, as long as provisions for a "high degree of autonomy" for Hong Kong are enhanced. The fall for a Bill of Rights and a review of existing Hong Kong legislation is an easy option, with the proposal for a Joint Constitutional Court to protect judicial independence rather more interesting as a safeguard. Less plausible is the insistence that China refrains from stationing the People's Liberation Army in the SAR. Just as Britain now bases its troops in the territory, China too will expect that sovereign right. Preserving HMS Tamar as the British Consulate—would it be the world's biggest?—after 1997 seems equally improbable.

The FAC desire for full direct elections to a "sovereign" legislature before 1997 is shared by an increasing number of people in Hong Kong. But by setting a timetable for political reform faster than that favoured by Omelco—half of the Legislative Council to be directly elected by 1991, and complete universal franchise four years later—the Committee seems to overlook its own recommendation that Hong Kong should be governed in accordance with the wishes of its own people, rather than at the behest of London and Beijing.

Unless the Joint Declaration and the draft Basic Law are radically revised, which is not possible without Chinese consent, Hong Kong's legislature will not be sovereign as envisaged by the Committee, because China and Britain have agreed that the SAR will be executive-led, as it is now. Regardless of how many seats in the legislature are directly elected, the real authority will rest with the Chief Executive unless he is made more accountable to the assembly which, under the Basic Law, he has the power to dissolve.

The proposal for a more liberal interpretation of the Nationality Act to enable more civil servants, ethnic minorities and war widows to obtain British citizenship has already been dismissed in Hong Kong as being divisive. Once the initial indignation has subsided, Hong Kong will have to settle down to the long haul of pressing its case for Britain to face up to its responsibilities.

OMELCO on Report

HK0107025589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Conveners of Omelco's working group on the nationality issue expressed their bitter disappointment

on the nationality aspect of the Foreign Affairs Committee [FAC] report published last night.

After a special meeting, chairman Rosanna Tam issued the following statement: "The FAC stated that Britain has a unique obligation to Hong Kong. We believe that the FAC has gratuitously insulted even a hardliner like Sir Geoffrey Howe, let alone the people of Hong Kong.

"The statement on nationality will probably go down as one of the most dishonourable statements ever made about Hong Kong.

"The FAC's suggestion that the international community be mobilised in an Armageddon scenario betrays any desire by the FAC to understand, let alone accept, that there is a confidence crisis in Hong Kong now which clearly calls for immediate action.

"It fails to recognise Britain's constitutional responsibility for its subjects, now or in the future. They rejected the insurance policy argument on one hand, and on the other they readily offer it to certain sectors of Hong Kong as an incentive for them to stay. Such a position is wholly illogical and contradictory.

"The height of insensitivity is the so-called show of British confidence in Hong Kong by rescuing us from the PLA (People's Liberation Army) and replacing it with the future British Consulate in HMS Tamar.

"The report is driven by British interest rather than honour and responsibility. Any suggestion that this report would serve as a constructive background for Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit demonstrates a total lack of appreciation of the gravity of the situation and the strength of feeling of our people.

"This FAC report has discredited the time-honoured British tradition of duty and honour."

Local Fears Not Addressed

HK0107030589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89 p 4

[Text] ("Analysis" by Bernard Fong: "Panel Omits the Real Balm for Local Fears")

[Text] Few people expected the Foreign Affairs Select Committee to seriously challenge the Conservative Government over its handling of Hong Kong in the transition to 1997.

But nobody expected the committee's report, an assessment of British policy towards Hong Kong, to be so wide off the mark in addressing its real concerns after panel members had talked to groups and individuals in the territory, the UK and China.

There are offers to speed up the pace of democracy with a fully elected Legislative Council by 1995, support for mandatory repatriation of Vietnamese refugees, a call for a Bill of Rights and more—all of which would have satisfied in ordinary times.

But these are no ordinary times and in the present climate these suggestions are secondary to the most important demand—citizenship for everyone entitled to a British overseas passport.

Preferring political expediency to principle, the committee has sided with the British Government and let down the territory's residents on the crucial question of nationality.

The report concludes with various suggestions on how Hong Kong can be maintained as a going concern.

What then is to be done? The call for a legal review to ensure that covenants guarding the rights and freedoms of Hong Kong people will be respected, reflects the views of many who testified that the territory's future lies in the independence of its judiciary and the integrity of its other institutions.

The clause in the Joint Declaration, stipulating that all the laws now in existence in Hong Kong will be honoured after 1997, gives the committee reason to believe that it is now imperative for Britain to revise any potentially flawed legislation.

The report backs universal franchise before the change of sovereignty—a reaffirmation of the principle enshrined in the 1984 Green Paper for Political reform.

But as long as the system proposed for the future Special Administrative Region is dominated by the Chief Executive, and checks and balances against his powers are not achieved, direct elections to the legislature may not guarantee democracy after 1997.

"It is most important that in the day to day administration of Hong Kong prior to 1997, the Hong Kong Government is seen to be governing Hong Kong in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Hong Kong people and not in response to the perceived wishes of the Beijing or even of the British Government," the committee says.

The point is, as the committee has emphasised, one of trust or its absence in Hong Kong. These days, trust in the Chinese Government is not part of the Hong Kong vocabulary.

The concession to local feeling on repatriation of Vietnamese boat people, the objection to the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong after 1997, and the push for an international rescue effort if needed, are attempts by the committee to comply with some of the demands of the Hong Kong public.

Not one of the above offers can be achieved by Britain unilaterally. "First we recommend that the British Government take the lead at the earliest opportunity, particularly with our European Community partners and immigrant receiving countries such as Australia, Canada and the United States in establishing the definite guarantees which could be put into place in the years ahead," the report says.

If Britain does not, or cannot, fulfill its sovereign obligations to its own subjects, why does it expect other countries to step into the void?

This proposal seems to be another manifestation of British reluctance to meet its responsibilities.

The report indicates that the committee has heard, although not heeded, the advice of Hong Kong. While expressing an understanding for the Hong Kong predicament, however, the committee seems unable to bring itself to applying one balm—nationality—that can soothe public anxiety.

The reasons for the exclusion do not sound too convincing. "To grant full British citizenship, however, would contradict the British memorandum on nationality attached to the Joint Declaration," it says.

But the memorandum, being applicable to Britain and not China, does not preclude the UK Government from revising it to suit new exigencies.

Given the unanimous expression of disappointment that has greeted the report, where can Britain go from here on the Hong Kong issue?

The British Government is under no obligation to respond to the recommendations of the parliamentary committee whose role is strictly advisory.

As long as trust in both Britain and China is lacking, confidence in the territory will continue to deteriorate. There are exactly eight years to go before the changeover and unless Britain makes major moves on nationality, it will not be able to retreat from the territory with honour.

UK Foreign Secretary Howe Begins 3-Day Visit

To Face Antipathy
HK0107032189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89 p 21

[By Bernand Fong]

[Text] When CX [Cathay Pacific] flight 250 touches down at Kai Tak tomorrow afternoon, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, can expect to be greeted by rallies and demonstrations on both sides of the harbour.

The depth of feeling in Hong Kong against Britain is palpable. Sir Geoffrey can cushion this antipathy over the next three days by deftly handling one issue: his Government's willingness to grant right of abode to the territory's 3.25 million British subjects.

Locals will present him with the argument that if Britain is so confident about Hong Kong's future and the Sino-British Joint Declaration, then it should have no qualms about granting Hong Kong an insurance policy should things go awry after 1997. That is easier said than done.

For Sir Geoffrey, much is riding on this visit. It will be the last opportunity for Britain to show that it is concerned about the future of the territory and try to boost confidence, which has been badly shaken by events in China.

But he will have to do more than fly Hong Kong's carrier to prove that Britain has Hong Kong's interest at heart.

Sir Geoffrey is not known for his charisma, a quality he desperately needs while in Hong Kong. His counterpart in the Labour Party, Denis Healey, once observed that being attacked in any debate by Sir Geoffrey is like being savaged by a dead sheep. No doubt, there will be a lot of people in Hong Kong baying for his blood.

During a similar whirlwind visit last year, his first impressions were of the remarkable changes that had taken place since another visit two years earlier.

This time Sir Geoffrey would do well to take back with him more than a "first impression."

The physical changes that so moved him last year still will be awesome as he pays obligatory visits to refugee camps (of which there are several more since his last arrival), the Eastern Harbour Crossing and the new Convention Centre where he will have lunch with businessmen, community leaders and professionals.

But the most discernible change will be the mood of the populace which has gone from resignation over the transfer of sovereignty to China to deep resentment and rancour against Britain, made more acute by the recent events in China.

The sense of betrayal is strong as doubts grow about Britain's commitment to the territory which is to be handed over to China in 1997.

Nationality of course will figure high on the agenda. Sir Geoffrey will be reminded of Britain's moral obligation to confer citizenship on 3.25 million British subjects in the territory.

The Nationality Act of 1981 may have taken away the right of residence in Britain, but it is within the Conservative Government's power to restore it.

By comparison, Portugal, like Britain a member of the European Economic Community, has offered 100,000 subjects in Macao full passports so that they can reside, if they wish, in the United Kingdom by 1992, an anomaly which grates on Hong Kong.

The numbers may be smaller and it is unlikely that Macao residents, like Hong Kong people would seek to live elsewhere, but the ratio of possible immigrants to the indigenous population would be almost the same.

When Britain initiated negotiations on Hong Kong in September 1982, it had already absolved itself of its ultimate sovereign responsibility for the territory—that of sanctuary for all those born on its soil.

With the United Kingdom having effectively divorced itself from Hong Kong, it could do little but to accede to most of the demands by the Chinese Government which held the stronger hand.

The Joint Declaration was then submitted to the Hong Kong people for inspection as a fait accompli. "Not a word or a dot of the document will be changed" was the condition on which Hong Kong "approved" the accord.

The bitterness of the Hong Kong people, many now seeking foreign passports as a measure of last resort, deepened when Britain refused to take the lead for the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees.

Over the past five years the Foreign Secretary has regularly affirmed his faith in the Joint Declaration and in the intention of the Chinese Government to fulfill its end of the bargain.

These reassurances appear increasingly meaningless now that Beijing has shown its disregard for the rule of law at the cost of maintaining its authority.

On nationality, Sir Geoffrey Howe now has the opportunity not only to soothe the Hong Kong elite but the ordinary people who have over the past couple of months had their perceptions of the future dramatically altered.

Although the visit is regarded as a "fact-finding mission", the Foreign Secretary has turned down the opportunity to canvass the views of the man-in-the-street.

He has instead opted for selective sessions with district board chairmen as well as Executive and Legislative Councillors, whose two leading members he met in London only last week.

No doubt, many of the demonstrators who plan to turn out tomorrow will represent a cross-section—professionals, workers, housewives, children, ethnic Chinese, Indians, civil servants and expatriates—who feel that Britain has not acted honourable on nationality.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Wyatt of Weeford suggested that the mood in Hong Kong was so ugly that Sir Geoffrey faced the risk of being lynched. The notion is laughable.

Hong Kong British subjects are asking for a restoration of their birthright, not dispensation in the Nationality Act to allow a quarter million or so civil servants and businessmen to reside in the United Kingdom nor refugee status which many deplore as discriminatory divisive and derisory.

Even with citizenship, only six percent of the Hong Kong population say they would settle in Britain. The quest for nationality is not for a way out but for a reason to stay in Hong Kong. Not only is right to residency in Britain a matter of security and practicality, it is one of pride.

200,000 Expected To Rally
HK0107022789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89 p 5

[By Daphne Cheng and S.Y. Wai]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will experience first-hand tomorrow local emotions towards London's repeated rejection of the call for full British nationality rights.

Though he has no plans to attend any of the rallies organised to coincide with his visit, Sir Geoffrey will be greeted by thousands of protesters at Kai Tak airport.

Those at the airport will be backed by demonstrators in mass rallies throughout the territory. Police expect up to 200,000 people to take to the streets to press for the right of abode in Britain.

In Kowloon, protesters will assemble at mid-day at the Tai Hang Playground at Boundary Street and march along Kowloon's main thoroughfares to the airport.

Organised by the Hong Kong People Saving Hong Kong Campaign, the procession will take Sai Yee Street and Prince Edward Road and then switch to Olympic Avenue where demonstrators will line both sides of the street waiting for Sir Geoffrey's motorcade.

Campaign leader Lau Chin-shek said eight representatives would be at Kai Tak to present a petition to Sir Geoffrey when he lands at about 2 pm.

Mr Lau said the route was mapped out by police and the organisers had promised to stick to it.

"We want a peaceful demonstration and about 500 to 1,000 pickets will be there to prevent it from turning violent," he said.

Police have warned of disruption to traffic and that a number of roads along the route including Boundary Street, Sai Yee Street and Olympic Avenue would be closed tomorrow.

Roads along march routes will be closed at about 11.30 am.

Signs will be erected at appropriate points to inform of route diversions and police officers will be deployed to assist motorists.

Police have advised people going to the airport to leave early and expected Olympic Avenue to be closed the whole afternoon.

On Hong Kong Island, another demonstration will start with a rally at Victoria Park at 5 pm. It is being jointly organised by the Federation of Civil Service Unions, the Hong Kong Branch of Justice and the Hong Kong Observers.

Protesters will march from the park to Government House, where Sir Geoffrey is staying.

A third rally is being organised by Hong Kong expatriates who support the local people's right of abode campaign at Chater Garden in Central at 10.30 am.

One of the organisers, Cliff Reece, yesterday accused Sir Geoffrey of taking the issue "too lightly" and called for him to resign.

Arrival Statement
OW0307024289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0018 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong, July 3 (XINHUA)—Geoffrey Howe, the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Britain, arrived here from London yesterday afternoon for a three-day visit.

In a statement at the airport Howe said he is on his eighth visit to Hong Kong "to emphasize" that Britain's commitment to Hong Kong "is resolute and unchanged".

He said he also came "to reaffirm Britain's determination to secure a democratic and prosperous future for Hong Kong."

He believed that the Sino-British joint declaration "still provides the right foundation for such a future."

He said during his stay here he would have extensive talks with the governor and other local officials and meet a wide range of Hong Kong people.

Howe will also visit the Vietnamese boat people's camps and explain what Britain is doing to cope with the boat people issue.

In addition, he will visit the newly completed eastern harbor crossing tunnel which he described as an "example of the Hong Kong Government's vigorous development of infrastructure and the commercial confidence in the future."

Editorial Views New Study on Abode Question
HK0207021589 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA*
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 2 Jul 89 p 12

[Editorial: "Corry Report Injects Facts Into Abode Debate"]

[Text] The release in Hong Kong today of The Corry Report, a study commissioned by this newspaper, adds a new dimension, which demands considered response, to the debate about whether 3.25 million Hong Kong residents can be given the right of abode in Britain.

Until now, the air between Britain and the territory has been full with rhetoric that has found its root in the high-spirited emotions of Hong Kong citizens and the political pragmatism of Westminster politicians. There is justification for the reaction of both parties to this tug-of-war but the findings of The Corry Report help to settle some of the points in dispute.

The *SUNDAY MORNING POST* gave Professor Bernard Corry's team an open commission to study the economic feasibility of the absorption of Hong Kong's BDTC [British Dependent Territory Citizen] passport holders into the infrastructure of the British economy.

The aim was to inject some facts into a debate that was becoming a war of increasingly emotional words as the realities of the events in Beijing in the early morning hours of June 4 sunk in to the collective consciousness of the Hong Kong population.

The positive findings of the report—which include a boost to economic growth and an improvement in the balance of payments—outweigh the downside effects, which include more competition for unskilled jobs and higher rents in certain areas.

The reality is that the report disproves many of the claims made by the British Government on the right of abode issue. All it leaves for Whitehall is to admit without qualification that it will not provide Hong Kong residents with a "sanctuary of last resort" because its policies are based on race and that it might be politically unpalatable to sections of the British public and therefore a risk not worth taking. The report dispenses comprehensively with the argument that 3.25 million people could not be absorbed into British society without catastrophic consequences and at vast cost. It is a direct challenge to the British Government and its Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who arrives in Hong Kong today, to provide a justification for avoiding their responsibility for Hong Kong. It also exposes those reasons put forward so far to deny these rights as

hypocritical, based on a paucity of knowledge and a lack of political fortitude. In contrast, the findings of The Corry Report sweep aside the rhetoric and provide a factual basis for informed debate.

The report debunks the myth that the people of Hong Kong would be a drain on the economy if they were allowed to settle in the United Kingdom. It gives strong evidence that their relatively young collective age would inject into Britain a new vitality and work ethic, dismissing the long held misconception of the Chinese immigrant as a take-away food shop proprietor. Because of limited British job opportunities for Hong Kong Chinese immigrants, many of those who went to the United Kingdom during the 1960s came from the rural New Territories and were relatively unskilled. But times have changed. A major influx of Chinese to Britain now would consist of a more diverse and representative cross section of Hong Kong's population, as the report shows. About 43 percent of Hong Kong workers belong to manufacturing industries, nine percent in the retail business and 10 percent in community and social services. These people would bring with them strong family values and capital. The entrepreneurial flair of the Hong Kong people would be a boon to a British economy which, under the Conservative Government, has promoted private investments.

Though some Britons continue to stress the cultural gap between British and the Hong Kong Chinese, reality is different. Today the Hong Kong family unit tends to be nuclear, making assimilation into the mainstream considerably easier than most Britons would imagine. One of the reasons for opposing immigration in Britain is the fear that minorities would congregate and create separate ethnic pockets in the country, but with Hong Kong being a cosmopolitan city, many of its inhabitants have already acquired a smattering of Western traits and would not mind integrating into British society as some have successfully done in Canada, the United States and Australia. Most also would be compelled to move to the declining northeast and northwest, a migratory pattern and an injection of capital which should rejuvenate the property market, schools and factories in those neglected corners of England.

Britain's resistance to mass immigration is partly determined by its fear that the new arrivals would aggravate unemployment which remains high at seven percent. But paradoxically Britain is facing a shortage of labour in select trades, a problem compounded by lowering birth rate, scarce job opportunities in the north and abundant vacancies in the south. By 1995 Britain may be short of workers in the semi-skilled and highly skilled professions, a void which could be filled by people from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong—being the 11th ranking export economy, home of the largest container port and most ambitious housing program—is an asset for Britain. Whether Britain could absorb the advantages of Hong Kong if it

accepts more of its people is a tantalising challenge. What is certain is that Hong Kong workers and investors will be an advantage to any country which opens its door to them. With Britain becoming a more retail and consumer-oriented society, the people of Hong Kong could, if given the chance, elevate the quality of life of the United Kingdom without significantly affecting its culture. The spirit of competition and the pride with which Hong Kong people exude could be invaluable.

The reality of the debate can now be boiled down to whether Britain has the political will to accept moral responsibility for the people of Hong Kong. Perhaps Mr Howe can provide some answers this week.

Impact on UK Economy
HK0207015189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 2 Jul 89 p 1

[By David Connell and Dean Nelson]

[Text] A mass exodus of Hong Kong people to Britain could create "a spectacular rate of job creation," higher levels of wealth, a more highly skilled workforce and rejuvenate depressed areas of the UK economy according to the findings of an important new study published today.

The Cory Report—produced by a group of distinguished UK economists and forecasters, and headed by Professor Bernard Corry—looked at the effect 3.25 million Hong Kong British nationals would have on Britain's economy if they were given the right of abode.

The working group took a "worst case scenario" where all British Dependent Territory Citizen (BDTC) passport holders in Hong Kong actually wanted to settle in Britain. They looked at the effects on housing, public spending and the labour market before assessing the total impact on the economy as a whole.

Their findings took most members of the group by surprise, Professor Corry said. "Typically they had expected the outcome to be far more costly than these figures show. If we accept that this 'worst case' is highly unlikely to come about, then the costs would be even less."

"Our conclusions may come as a surprise to those who assume that this influx will inevitably lead to a massive drain of the public purse, and lead to widespread disruption. It appears from our study that, even taking the extreme case of a total stock of 3.25 million immigrants, the economic costs are not dramatic.

"They certainly are of the order of magnitude that puts even the 'worst case' scenario into the category of feasible," he added.

Among the benefits to Britain of a mass exodus of Hong Kong families are:

- Improved balance of payments figures from the transfer of Hong Kong's export orientated industries.
- A boost to growth.
- An increase in labour force at a time when the UK work force was declining.
- Lower public transport subsidies as car-less immigrants use buses and trains more often.

The effects on the labour market could be very positive the report concludes. Hong Kong's highly skilled and educated workers could solve Britain's skills shortage which many believe was a constraint on growth.

Where Britain lacked skills, Hong Kong in several areas had them in abundance. The report's authors believe the labour markets of the two economies dovetail one another.

They also believe the territory's entrepreneurial skills could be harnessed to rejuvenate black spots in Britain's otherwise booming economy. But this depended on where immigrants settled. The report concludes that housing policy is the key. Using housing benefits and other incentives, new arrivals could be encouraged to settle in certain areas.

The report says that housing could not only put roofs over their heads, but also provide the new immigrants with jobs. It says that more than 300,000 new houses would need to be completed each year until 1996 to accommodate 3.25 million new arrivals.

That meant a massive housing program which in turn meant a spectacular boost to the construction industry. The report says that the industry had coped with such a high demand in the past, that there is no reason why it could not rise to the occasion again.

The fear that immigration would lead to poorer public services in the UK was largely unfounded according to the reports findings.

"It is highly implausible that all the Hong Kong-born residents of the UK would simultaneously find themselves without the means for self-sufficiency."

The report says the work created by the arrival of people from Hong Kong would lead to an increase in economic activity.

"Even in the extreme—and historically unprecedented—case where new arrivals make little contribution to economic activity, the need to produce goods and services to meet their needs leads to greater output in the economy as a whole.

"The result of this is that social payments such as unemployment benefit, invalidity benefit, pensions, income support, family credit and child benefit to otherwise unemployed households are saved, and tax income to the government rises."

In short, the arrival of Hong Kong people in the UK could actually save the British Government money, particularly as Hong Kong has a higher ratio of people

working and producing income and less who are dependent upon the state than Britain, the authors point out.

On the language problem, the report says much of the immediate problem of increased demand for teachers could be met by bringing them in from Hong Kong to continue teaching children.

The costs of such a mass migration were also spelt out in the report. Among these were:

—More competition for unskilled jobs.

—Greater congestion in South-East England, especially unless the immigration was successfully timed and planned in terms of location.

—Higher rents in private sector housing and problems for low sector housing.

—Higher public spending on local authority, housing association, health service and education targets.

—Increased taxes as much as 3p in the pound or increased public sector borrowing.

"On costs," the report said, "it has been shown that such a migration is essentially manageable for the British economy and in certain circumstances the outcome might be favourable to Britain, in particular by increasing economic activity and improving trade performance."

It points out that there are considerable management and logistical problems involved. "The question of whether these could be managed by laissez faire policies or require government action remains a question for discussion," it says.

UK Criticized on Planned PLA Amendment

HK0107031789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 89

[Text] Legislative Councillor Martin Lee Chu-ming has criticized British plans to seek an amendment to the Basic Law to ban the stationing of Chinese troops in central areas of Hong Kong after 1997.

Instead, Beijing should be prevented from allowing the People's Liberation Army (PLA) from crossing into Hong Kong after the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty, he said.

Unless a clause in the 1984 Joint Declaration, which will permit Chinese authorities to station troops anywhere in Hong Kong is deleted, any amendment to the Basic Law would not be effective, said Mr Lee.

He was responding to comments by a British official that the UK would argue "very strongly" that China should keep its army out of central Hong Kong after 1997.

But Mr Lee said: "This idea had been put to me earlier by visiting MPs of the Conservative Party, namely, why don't you just write into the Basic Law that the troops would not be stationed in the Hong Kong SAR (Special Administrative Region).

"I told them it wouldn't do because, unless the Joint Declaration is itself amended to delete the clause—which would permit the central government to station troops in the Hong Kong SAR—then, by putting such a stipulation in the Basic Law itself is not going to work because the Basic Law can be amended after 1997."

The British plan was revealed by a senior official during a briefing as Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe prepared to fly to the territory.

In light of the Beijing massacre "we shall be arguing very strongly that it would be very misguided of China to put their troops in the centre of Hong Kong", said the official.

Under the 1984 Joint Declaration, the authorities in Hong Kong are responsible for public order.

"This is not the responsibility of people in khaki uniforms. That is what we have to underline in thick, thick ink," the official said.

Chinese troops stationed in the territory have to abide by Hong Kong law, the official added.

He noted that there was nothing in the Joint Declaration or the draft mini-constitution to stop Hong Kong spelling out where Chinese troops would be stationed and how many would be deployed. This was still subject to negotiation, he said.

Britain will raise the question of the PLA during the next round of Anglo-Chinese talks on Hong Kong. Britain postponed the July meeting of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) because of the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

"No decision has been made on when the meetings will be resumed, but I would think certainly before the end of the year, maybe in autumn," the official said.

Under the Joint Declaration, the liaison group is to meet three times a year and Britain plans to stick "to the letter of the agreement, if we want China to do the same", the official said.

"When talks resume, the British side of the JLG will stress very hard indeed that internal order in the Hong Kong SAR will be a matter for the SAR government and not Beijing.

"That is what we have got to underline. It is already written into the Basic Law that the troops of the PLA stationed in Hong Kong must abide by the law of the Hong Kong court. We want to get them bound hand and foot by the law.

"We never thought that the Chinese leadership with which we were dealing in 1984 were a lot of cuddly teddy bears. We knew then that we were dealing with a pretty ruthless bunch of communist revolutionaries."

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